je Kining Immal,

RAILWAY AND

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1441.—Vol. XXXIII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1863.

STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

45 Vale of Towy. 50 South Condurrow. 10 South Carn Brea. 70 Old Wheal Neptune. 18 Tamar Consols.

18 Tamar Consols.

1 Great Wheal Fortune.

5 St. Ives Wheal Alien.

5 St. Ives Wheal Alien.

5 Sithney Carnneal.

5 Kitty (Lelant).

5 Wheal Arthur.

7 Alfred Consols.

6 Burna Burna (Cornwall

10 South Carn Bres.

3 West Stray Park.

13 Rosewarne United.

3 Wheal Hearls.

R. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
r. CROFTS transacts business, in the way of PURCHASE or SALE, in every descripof stocks, but particularly in BRITISH MINES, in no case departing from the pono of a broker, at net prices. All orders meet with the utmost punctuality and
and advice given as to the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS, when required,
DHANGES OF STOCK effected on the most advantageous basis, subject only to one
mission.

mission.

OR SPECIAL SALE:—200 shares North Great Work, 30s. net money. Also, 40 St Trevelyan, 5s. 6d., calls paid; 100 Wheal Emma (Buckfastleigh), an offer wanted also for 100 Hawkmoor; 150 Cornubia Tin, 27s. 6d. net.

BUYER of New Wheal Martha and Calstock Consols.

Business in St. Just United.

R. CROFTS' "MINING CIRCULAR," No. 2, is published this

R. CROFTS' "MINING CIRCULAR," No. 2, is published this day. Contents:—An article Retrospective and Prospective on the Progress of overles in the Social Sciences, and their bearing on Mines. Pentre Lygan Mine, arted by a Map of the Halkin and Holywell Lead District. Celt Clicen and Central ranews. List of Mines for selection for profits. Latest prices. "A. and B.," a "a" Subscription, 21s. per annum; a single copy, six stamps.

R. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

ALERS LANE has FOR SALE, at nett prices: —20 Arthur, 15s. 6d.; 25 Alfred Con16s. 6d.; 10 Bedford United, £34; 50 Brea Consols, 6s. 6d.; 10 Cook's Kitchen,
150 Grebor, 29s. 6d.; 100 Cornubia, 30s. 6d.; 4 Caradon Consols, £20; 5 Cargoli,
120 Drake Walls, £2; 20 East Whesl Russel, £45; 20 East Cara Brea, £29;
130 East Cara Brea, £34; 3 East Bassel, £78; 20 East Jane, £24; 10 East Cara Brea, £36;
150 Furze Hill Wood, 15s.; 5 Gonamens, £25; 120 Glasgow Caradon, £34;
150 Hurse Hill Wood, 15s.; 5 Gonamens, £25; 120 Glasgow Caradon, £34;
150 Hurse Hill Wood, 15s.; 5 Gonamens, £25; 120 Glasgow Caradon, £34;
150 Hawkmoor, 4s. 6d.; 29 Hingston Down, £34; 25 Lacott, £36; 20 Lady
40n, 13s. 6d.; 40 North Jane, 32s. 6d.; 50 North Prothilly, 14s. 6d.; 20 Nows South
40n, 13s. 6d.; 40 North Jane, 32s. 6d.; 50 North Minera, 8s. 6d.; 20 North Cortex,
150 North Treskerby, £4; 10 North Phonix, £34; 10 Fedn-an-drea United, 21s.;
150 Wheal Grenville, £35; 20 St. Just United, £25; 10 Sthapey Caramgai,
110 Tamar Consols, 30s.; 2 Trelawny, £1; 40 Tees Side, 12s. 6d.

TOCK AND SHAREDEALER.-MR. PETER WATSON,

TOCK AND SHAREDEALER,—MR. PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, DEROAD-STREET, LONDON, E.O.
ALLWAY, JOINT-STOCK BANKS, DOCK, INSURANCE, CANAL, MINING, AM-SHIP, &c., and EVERY OFFIER DESCRIPTION of SHARES BOUGHT SOLD at the usual rate of commission, or at nett prices.

ELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES to BUY or SELL Railway, Bank, Mine, and other as and Stocks, punctually attended to on commission, or at nett prices for cash, or bringing the settlements, with advice as to purchases or sales.

Eighteen years' experience.

(Two in Cornwall and Sixteen in London.)

Eankers: Union Bank of London.

very information can be obtained on personal application or by letter, as to purse and sales of mine and other shares, and the best investment for capital. From the close proximity of his Offices to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining hange, Perkin Warson is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to which at all times are carried out with punctuality, and to the best advantage of clients.

itients.

Ines specially inspected—Fee, £2 10s. each inspection,
bans on good Mining Shares on liberal terms.

Daily List of Frices sent to clients on application.
Frem Warson being in daily communication with agents, and a long and extensive
section in different parts of Cornwall and Devon, enables him to supply at all times
ection in different parts of Cornwall and Devon, enables him to supply at all times
afriends and clients the carriest information from the several mining districts, and
equently he can operate for them quickly to good advantage in the purchase or sale
earse, especially when he receives the earliest information of any rich lode or disry being made, or, on the other hand, a failing off in the value of lodes, &c.

3.— If Subscribers and Clients will refer to my recommendations during the last six
ight months in my "Weekly Circulars" (as well as by letter) of some Sixteen, or
there Mines, they will find the price has advanced considerably, as predicted—for
00 per cent.: whilst others which I stated should be sold, have failen in price.

sieen Mines, they will find the price has advanced considerably, as predicted—100 per cent.: whilst others which I stated should be sold, have fallen in price. I R. LELEAN, 11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING MINING SHARES, free of commission:—

Bryn Gwiog, £30%.

Bryn Gwiog, £30%.

Bottle Hill.

Camborne Vean, 298 9d.

Condurrow.

Look's Ktcheen, £27%.

2 South Basset.

3 Tricront, £22 2s. 6d.

5 Tricront, £27 2s. 6d.

5 Tricront, £27 2s. 6d.

5 Tricront, £27 2s. 6d.

5 North Basset.

5 Travalley, £113s 9d.

5 Tricront, £27 2s. 6d.

5 North Basset.

2 South Basset.

3 Tricront, £27 2s. 6d.

5 North Rasset, £411s. 3d.

5 North Basset.

5 Tricront, £27 2s. 6d.

5 Tricront,

LELEAN recommends the immediate purchase of Wheal Crebor, Rosewarne Usited Condurrow, East Rosewarne, East Treskerby, and St. John dei Rey. B.—Mr. Lattan requests that all shares for sale be sent in on Thursday evening test, to insure their insertion.—April 2, 1863.

R. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.
THOMPSON has the means of obtaining the very first information, and is fully caof giving the best advice, either for investment or speculation.

R. E. BEAZLEY, MINING AND GENERAL BROKER, 1, BANK CHAMBERS, LOTHBURY, LONDON, E.C.

BEASLEY recommends for Immediate Purchase, for Investment, North Roskear, Crofty, East Chiverton, North Pool, New Seton, East Seton, East Caru Brea, nion.

MES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET LONDON, E.C.

ARES FOR SALE:—
t Caradon, £41.
t Carn Brea, £9½.
bor, 31s.
HUME tannacts bus Stray Park, £37. Ludcott, £7. Santa Barbara, 12s. 6d. mess at prices or on commissionit 37. Tincroft, £22.
Seton, £250.
, 12s. 6d. East Bassett, £77.
commission, and in the latter case

blainess as prices of the contain special reports on East Basset, Copper i the leading mines. Single copy, 6d. Subscription, 5s. per year. Bankers: London and Joint-stock Bank.

ESSRS. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C. (late of 2, Royal Exchange-build-TRANSACT EYERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, on commission and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and service mines.

mines. Icessrs. Horley and Co. publish a Weskly Mining List, with the closing pu-mesday, and will be most happy to forward the same (gratis) on applicat

R. GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BULDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 16 years), has FOR at nett prices:—25 Granville, £5%; 15 Rockearnowth, £15; 20 Marke Valley, at nett prices:—25 Granville, £5%; 15 Rockearnowth, £15; 20 Marke Valley, at 18 Pankearnowth, £15; 20 Marke Valley, at 21½; 1 Wheal Saton, £28½; 15 Drake Walles, £2½; 150 West Trevelyan, 100 Buller and Basset, 9s. 150 Garreg, 2s. 61. 50 New South Caradon, 13s. 3d.; awton, 11s. 6d.; 120 Crebor, 28s. 6d.; 2 Cook's Kitchen, £28½; 2 South Frances, 60 East Rosewarne; 25 Kelly Bray; 25 Tincroft, £29½; 25 Owel Tor; 100 pet United, 8s. 9d.; 25 North Crofty; 20 East Chiverton; 1 South Caradon, £409; pet United, 8s. 9d.; 25 North Crefty; 20 East Chiverton; 1 South Caradon, £409; 20 Vale of Towy; 4 Caradon Consols, £20; 150 Daie, 8s. 9d.; 200 Molland, 3s.; 3t Caradon; 30 Crelake.

G E O R G E M O O R E,
In any business that GRORDE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he
will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

20 Hiogan: 1 South Tolgus, 25 10 Kitty (Lelant), 40 Santa Barbara, 1: 40 Kelly Bray, 19s. 9d. 10 St. John d. Rey, 20 Lady Bertha, 17s. 1 South Frances 2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, April 2, 1863.

| In any business that Gonogue Moore is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

| AMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—
| 40 Aifred Consols (all calls | 5 Linares, £7%. |
| 40 Aifred Consols (all calls | 5 Linares, £7%. |
| 40 Aifred Consols (all calls | 5 Linares, £7%. |
| 40 Aifred Consols (all calls | 5 Linares, £7%. |
| 40 Aifred Consols (all calls | 5 Linares, £7%. |
| 40 Aifred Consols (all calls | 5 Linares, £7%. |
| 5 Bryntali, 8s. 94. |
| 5 Caradon Consols. |
| 5 Caradon Consols. |
| 5 Caradon Consols. |
| 5 Caradon Hill, 26s. |
| 6 Caradon Hill, 26s. |
| 8 Caradon Hill, 26s. |
| 9 Caradon Hill, 26s. |
| 9 Caradon Hill, 26s. |
| 10 Don Pedro North del North Roskear, £37%. |
| 10 East Consols. |
| 10 East Chiverton. |
| 10 East Chiverton. |
| 10 East Caradon, £40 17s 6d |
| 10 East Caradon, £

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS OF MINES, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE OF SALE OF MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF STOCK. n on share transactions 11/4 per cent. on £100 and above, and 21/4 per cent

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C. POWELL's office adjoins the Mining Exchange, and from his long experience in and thorough knowledge of the market, he is enabled to act promptly, and to the interest of his clients, on all orders with which he may be favoured, either by post or telegraph. Mines inspected and reported on by competent agents, and advice given as to what shares should be bought or sold.—Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane.

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MR. BATTERS PUBLISHES a DAILY STOCK, SHARE, and MINING CIRCULAR contains particulars of all movements in Bullion, Foreign Exchanges, Consols, Foreign Stocks, Raliways, Mines, &c., and can be had by his clients free, on application.—5, Cowpers-court, Birchin-lane, London, E.C.

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CORNHILL, LONDON (20 years' experience).

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30 Drake Walls, £13.4

20 East Russell, £4 11s.3d

20 East Cara Brea, £9\f2.

30 East Rosewarne, £2\f2.

30 North Treskerby, £4.

5 North Roskear, £40.

50 Wheal Carefor, £21.

50 Wheal Earter, £3.

50 Wheal Carefor, £2.

30 Wheal Edward, £2\f2.

31 Wheal Edward, £2\f2.

32 Strap Fark, £3\f2.

30 Wheal Edward, £2\f2.

30 Wheal Edward, £2\f2.

31 Wheal Edward, £2\f2.

32 Strap Fark, £3\f2.

33 Wheal Edward, £2\f2.

34 Wheal Edward, £2\f2.

35 Wheal Harden, £2\f2.

35 Wheal Edward, £2\f2.

36 Wheal Edward, £2\f2.

36 Wheal Edward, £2\f2.

37 Wheal Edward, £2\f2.

38 Wheal Edward, £2\f2.

38 Wheal Edward, £2\f2.

39 East Rosewarne Utl., 37 s. 6d

30 Wheal Edward, £2\f2.

30 Wheal Edward, £2\f2.

30 Wheal Edward, £2\f2.

30 Wheal Edward, £2\f2.

31 Wheal Edward, £2\f2.

31 Wheal Edward, £2\f2.

32 Strap Fark, £3\f2.

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33 Wheal Edward, £2\f2.

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35 Wheal Edward, £2\f2.

35 Wheal Edward, £2\f2.

36 Wheal Edward, £2\f2.

37 Wheal Edward, £2\f2.

38 Wheal position to advise.

There are a few neglected shares at a low price which should be purchased i diately. There are others ripe and "rotten" for sale, which should be dropped the utmost dexterity.

Bankers: Bank of London.

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, MINING AND SHAREBROKER 20, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. W. H. B. KEMPE, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 26, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C. Bankers: Mosara, Glyn, Mills, and Co.

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MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICE STREET, LONDON, E.C. SUSINESS TRANSACTED In BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHAREST Terms, 14 percent.—Bankers: London and Westminster Bank. GOMPERS, OFFICES,

ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET,

M. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STE LONDON, E.C., has FOB SALE:—
Great South Tolgus, £5½.
Copper Hill, £84½.
Cook's Kitchen, £28½.
Drake Walls, £2.
East Rosewarne, £3½.
East Caradon, £41½.
East Caradon, £41½.
East Brase, £9½.
Great Barrier, £5½.
North Minera, 7s. 6d.
West Sharp Tor. West Maria, £2 6s. 3d. Wheal Seton, £252. Wheal Edward, £214. East Basset, £81.
Groat Barrier, £5½.
And is a BUYER at market prices—
North Robert.
East Gunnis Lake.
Calstock Consols.
Wheal Margaret.
April 2, 1863.
Bankers: Bank of London.

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TEANSACT BUSINESS in BEITISH AND FOREIGN MINING SHARES and OTHER SECURITIES at closest prices, neit or on commission, but not being DEALERS only execute orders confided to them.
Telegraphic messages to buy or sell shares of every description promptly executed for immediate cash, or the fortugality settlements.

Commission, 14, per cent. on all transactions.

April 2, 1863. Bankers; London and Westminster, Lothbury.

2

Cornhill, on THURSDAY, the 9th April, at One o'clock, when be put up FOR SALE:

140 Gariya.

80 Treloweth.

340 West Trevelore. SALE OF MINING SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION M ESSRS. T. P. THOMAS AND SON'S NEXT SALE of

89 Great Caradon.
18 Nanglies.
30 Crookhaven.
60 East Clogau.
6 West Penstruthal.
10 Herodsfoot.
10 Great South Tolgus.
10 Tremayne.
5 Carnewas.
5 South Gordand

be put up FOR SALE

40 Gurlyn.

80 Treloweth.

340 West Trevelyan.

50 Crolwm.

1990 North Minera.

50 Dyfngwin.

50 Central Minera.

52 Cefn Clicen.

10 Pant-y-Pydew.

3 Bryn Gwieg.

30 Ludcott.

10 East Carn Brea.

2 South Tolgus.

5 East Caradon.

50 Pennalt.

5 Carnewas.
5 Carnewas.
5 South Goriand.
100 Bottle Hill.
1 Wheal Seton.
25 East Devon Great Con.
50 S. Caradon Wh. Hooper.
10 Nova Scotis Land and Consultation.
25 Cast Devon Great Con.
26 Carneon Wh. Hooper.
27 Witi.
28 Cold Company, Limited Consultation.
29 Gawton.
200 Gawton.
2 for non-payment of calls.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Mining Journal, 26, Flost-street; at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill, London; or at the office of the auctioneer, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL

3, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON; and
16, HACKINS HEY, LIVERPOOL.
With his advice to speculators and investors for 1863, is now ready, and can be had post free for six stamps.

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Commission, 1½ per cent.
Bankers: London and County Bank.

WHEAL SETON. COPPER HILL. WHEAL TRELAWNY.

SOUTH WHEAL FRANCES, SOUTH TOLGUS, WHEAL MARGARET, SOUTH CARN BREA. EAST CHIVERTON, NORTH DOLCOATH,

MR. FREDK. W. MANSELL, of 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, strongly RECOMMENDS the IMMEDIATE PURCHASE of the ABOVE SHARES, at present market price.

Mr. Marskell is in possession of information respecting the whole of them, which leaves no doubt of a great advance in the price of each of the shares mentioned.

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Bankers: London and Westminster.

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Telegraphic orders punctually attended to.

WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 31, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C. Commission, 11/4 per cent. on all transactions.

MR. G. D. SANDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 48,

Daily price list may be had on applicati

Daily price list may be had on application.

20 No. Dolcoath, £27s. 6d.

1 Basset & Grylls, £274.

20 Camborne Vean, £374.

20 Camborne Vean, £374.

20 Camborne Vean, £374.

3 Cook's Kitchen, £275.

25 Drake Walls, £2 1s. 3d.

1 East Basset, £784.

2 Forat Fortune, £37/2.

2 Great Fortune, £37/2.

3 Wheal Margaret, £38.

3 Wheal Edward, 46s. 3d.

4 April 2, 1863.

MR. EDWARD BREWIS, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 49, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. WANTED TO PURCHASE:—100 shares of the Nether Hearth Mining Company, for immediate cash. To save trouble, state lowest price.

JAMES H. COCK, MINE SHAREBROKER AND DEALER,
J. H. Cock, having had 10 years' experience in the mining market, and being thoroughly
acquainted with mines and their management, is in a position to advise or do business
on the most advantageous terms. Cash or time bargains promptly attended to.

MR. T. H. ANDREW, MINE BROKER, LELANT, HAYLE, CORNWALL.
Business at all times in Providence, East Providence, Margaret, Kitty (Leiant) Trencrom, St. Ives, Trelyon, Rosewarn Consols, Rosewall Hill, &c.

NTED, an OFFER for a FEW SHARES in the PARK MINE. MINERA.—Address, "X. Y. Z.," Post-office, Wrexham.

FOR SALE, TWO HUNDRED SHARES in NORTH MINERA MINE (LIMITED), fully paid-up £1 each, and selling large quantities of lead ore. The proprietary is highly respectable. These shares must be sold at the low price of 5s. each. They are really very cheap, and worth more money.—Apply to "Q. E.,' Messrs. Burrup and Sou, 12, Royal Exchange, London.

No. 30, Strand, being suddenly required by the Charing-cross Railway Company,
Mr. WHITTON ABUNDELL has REMOVED his office to No. 11, WATERLOO
PLACE, PALL MALL.

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A list of safe investments forwarded (gratis) on application. Investors will be cau-

INVESTMENT.—Mr. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKER, Nos. 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., publishes, every Wednesday, a GUIDE to BRITISH and FOREIGN MINING, and OTHER INVESTMENTS, which should be consulted by all capitalists. Post free on receipt of six stamps.

LOANS ON MINING SHARES AT FIVE PER CENT.— Shareholders can have sums of not less than £100 advanced on East Caradon, Marke Valley, Devon Consels, North Roskkear, North Crofty, Providence, and other bone fide undertakings.—Apply to E. Milland, Belsize-park, London, N. W.

MONEY.—CONTRACTORS and OTHERS can be ACCOMMODATED with LOANS, DISCOUNTS, &c.—Apply to Messra, WILETBON and CO., monetary negociators and arbitrators, &c., 25, Birchin-lane, Com-WILKINSON and Co.

Hill, London, E.C.

HENRY GOULD SHAR P'S
RAILWAY, BANKING, AND MINING CIRCULAR,
(Gratis and post-free)
Should be CONSULTED by the PUBLIC before INVESTING. It contains reliable information and advice to capitalists, REPORTS on MINES, RECORD of MARKET PRICES, and is the only "SAFE GUIDE" for the investment of capital.
Offices, 32, Poultry, London. Established 10 years.

PROGRESS OF MINING in 1862.—
Dividends paid, £273,049. Loss on mines disappeared, £515,462. New companies advertised, 30; share capital, £889,772. Capitalists should read TREVOIR AND CO.'S "MINES AND MINING," and learn to estimate the rubbins so plentifully provided for their rain. Per poat, 13 stamps:—21, Sun-street, London, E.C. Recommended by the "Cantious Man."

any of tion o pursus reader

of Mr made replie thus l the si pable and t extra visitin

my e Ha

cruth conta prepa

Th

Cal mig be that but at l

Original Correspondence.

GOLD IN WALES.

Sin,—Allow me, in the first place, to thank Mr. W. M. Brown and Mr. Reay for their very excellent letters published in your Journal last week. Theirs is, really and truly, the practical way of treating the subject, and I look forward to your next Journal with considerable interest for a continuation of their very valuable remarks.

The consideration of what I am "obstinate" enough to think an important question has, at last, begun at the beginning, and I am sure that more light will soon shine upon it.

Men engaged in the pursuit of any particular truth carefully collate (or should) all facts of their own knowledge, and those known on the credible Men engaged in the pursuit of any particular truth carefully collate (or could) all facts of their own knowledge, and those known on the credible stimony of others. The accumulated facts they publish, with their opinion erecon. Men, as well as other things, are facts. In the course of writing upon facts, it is frequently necessary to use the mesof individuals who may have become prominent in particular brancher.

and soft individuals who may have become prominent in particular branches of science, and whose opinions have been publicly expressed upon given facts and statistics. It is quite fair and reasonable that the opinions and statistics of such individuals should be open to criticism. There will be differences of opinion, of course, and such differences in matters of science should be expressed in scientific language, which is always to the point, and never uncourteous. The two letters referred to above are examples.

I do not very often trouble your columns, and never except I have some acts to state for the benefit of those who happen to be interested in the 'delusion of Gold in Wales;" but, whenever anybody happens to allude to me, one of your bilious correspondents appears to take particular pleasure in trying his stamps on my toes. I wish he would take some other text—to wit, "Gold Extraction," and write again all he knows about it. Mr. Hopkins thinks himself right, and everybody else in the wrong. In the name of truth let him say what the truth is. Mr. Hopkins has attacked me with such virulence and untruthfulness that I am obliged to notice his lest anybody should be found to believe them, to my discredit. wish to show him that I am not at all terrifled, nor should I be if he were

three or four Emperors of Russia rolled into one.

I am really astonished that Mr. Hopkins, who has written so much so well, should ever descend to write the pitiful nonsense into which

I have before me copies of all Mr. Hopkins's published, and some of hi private, correspondence, and many of his statements do not run in parallel lines. Gibbon infused into his history a sneer against Christianity, and Paley said of it—"It is difficult to refute a sneer."

Mr. Hopkins, unfortunately, seldom writes without a sneer. It is, I believe, impossible "to refute a sneer," except with a horsewhip, and as I am

sve, impossible "to refute a sneer," except with a horsewhip, and, as I am of given to striking, I must let Mr. Hopkins's sneers, so far as I am concerned, pass for what they are worth.

But Mr. Hopkins has accused me of making "false statements." This not given to striking,

But Mr. Hopkins has accused me of making "false statements." This is a very serious charge, and I have no doubt there are some persons, of a quarrelsometurn, who would in reality horsewhiphim forsuch impertinence. The "false statements," if any, however, must have been made by me in writing, for I have had no conversation with Mr. Hopkins, for the best of all possible reasons—namely, that it requires two persons to carry on a conversation. This being so, I very humbly request Mr. Hopkins to quote these "false" and "extravagant statements." If he can do this, I am in the wrong; if he cannot, he is not in the right, and he will, of course, as a centleman, make the amends homewalls.

sa gentleman, make the amende honorable

in the wrong; if he cannot, he is not in the right, and he will, of course, rea gentleman, make the amende honorable.

I employ nobody to write for me. It is, therefore, manifestly unfair for Mr. Hopkins to group me in his aversive class, and make me individually responsible for what other people write. I am not responsible for other people's nonsense. I am only responsible for my own. If Mr. Hopkins really desires to ventilate the gold question, let him take it up as other people have done, in a scientific spirit, no matter whether mechanical or chemical appliances fail or not. The history of failure is the preface to success. I expect some failures, but I mean to go on for all that. Let Mr. Hopkins come out of his admonitory pulpit, and work. There are many persons who have a large amount of faith in the subject. Let Mr. Hopkins make us believe in his works, and then, perhaps, he may make us believe what it would appear he now thinks himself—that the whole realm of nature ought to be in subjection to him.

Mr. Hopkins appears to forget that there is a large section of the community, and of the respectable and honest portion too, engaged in mining pursuits, who fancy, at all events, that they may be so engaged, if they please; but Mr. Hopkins, in his writings, sometimes would almost make it appear (although he can hardly mean it) that all persons engaged in mining adventure are persons to be dreaded and avoided. If this be the extracted at a profit; I am as determined that it shall. These are our points of difference. Mr. Hopkins thinks there is not gold enough to pay; I think there is. In my last letter I gave the reasons why I think so. Mr. Hopkins has not replied to that part of the question at issue, which, I submit, was the only part of any consequence to be noticed.

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Mr. Hopkins has not replied to thate part of the question at issue, which, I submit, was the only part o

his title. He has paid nothing towards the expenses, that I am aware of. I have; I have paid more than half the mine costs since its resumption of work. Mr. Mosheimer's machines are only in course of erection, and there is, therefore, no produce from them. Mr. Mitchell's machinery has just got to work upon some 50 or 100 tons of lode stuff. This machinery has been erected at my own expense. This is my own experiment, at a cost of several hundreds of pounds. I believe in the process, or I should not have had the machinery erected. Success, or failure, the result will be known through the Journal. But success or failure, how comes Mr. Hopkins to be "entitled" to know? I have published failures before, and I will do it again, ot experiments I pay for myself. When I wanted information on this subject, and for Cwmheisian too, I paid Mr. Hopkins the fee he demanded for all he knew about it; at least, I supposed so. The plan of his I intended to use also at Cwmheisian, only I found that he had improved upon it, and was trying, or about to try, it at the Cambrian Mine. I am waiting anxiously for that experiment. Mr. Clement says there is gold at Cwmheisian, and surely he ought to know. Other people say so too. Mr. Hopkins himself has said so.

I have spent more than 300% in assays and analyses of the minerals of the Dolgelly district since last July; the operations have been upon many tons, and the results satisfy me as to the existence of the gold. Mr. Hopkins says "there is no difficulty whatever in getting out the gold where it really exists, &c., at a cheap rate;" and he demands to know of me the reason I cannot produce it. I am not aware that I ever put myself forward as one who could conduct mining operations on a large scale. It is not recommended. Mr. Hopkins has, and it is his profession. I look is not recommended.

reason I cannot produce it. I am not aware that I ever put mysel forward as one who could conduct mining operations on a large scale. It is not my profession. Mr. Hopkins has, and it is his profession. I look to him, and others who have done so, for assistance and advice. I assert that there is a difficulty at present in getting out the gold at a cheap rate; and it is because there is a difficulty so many methods are being tried at the present time; and, as I said in my last, we are looking to the array of talent now engaged on the question for a solution of the difficulty. Nobody but Mr. Hopkins, that I am aware of, has said there is no difficulty. I have just bought and paid for another machine to go to the district, and am

Mr. Hopkins, that I am aware of, has said there is no difficulty. I have just bought and paid for another machine to go to the district, and am going to pay the expenses of another, which may or may not answer. I am sure of it that somebody's plan will; and if all the mechanical plans fail, I will erect works, and try to have all the metals extracted chemically. The gold is there, and it shall come out, pay or not.

It is sheer nonsense for Mr. Hopkins to suppose for an instant that the plan of stamping and washing would not be adopted, if proved to answer. I do not know it will not answer; I only think it will not. I know this much, however, that it will be of much importance to me if it should succeed, for I am interested in a very large extent of property, to the expense of working which nobody contributes anything but myself, and thus will so remain until the cheapest mode of extracting the gold is ascertained.

I hope now to have done with personal observations of an objectionable character, and shall not notice any more if they are made. It is profitless. I will conclude with one practical proposition, which I hope will satisfy your readers for the trouble of perusing the above. I am not interested in the Cambrian Mine, but I am to the extent of 1-11th in the Garthgell adjoining. In my last I challenged Mr. Hopkins to find 60 tons of ore at the Cambrian Mine that did not contain on the average more than 30 grains of gold per ton. Mr. Hopkins, I believe, has as good a stamper in Mr. Pascoe as can be found, and is roady to back him. Mr. Hopkins asserts that the "extracted three-fourths of the assay contents of stuff containing only 20, 30, and 40 grains of gold per ton." I am sorry to disbelieve yet

in the possibility of fairly sampling 60 tons of poor gold ore. But I will assume its possibility, by way of business action.

Having Mr. Hopkins's correspondence before me, I make the following extract from one of his letters to the Journal:—"I wish it were possible to place 200 tons of auriferous mineral (known to contain on an average about 1 ounce of gold per ton), at the disposal of each of those who think their plans the best. I would place a stamping-mill, with the same power, under similar circumstances, and, with the aid of one or two boys, would undertake to reduce 200 tons of in less time, at less cost and wear and tear, and to obtain the greatest amount of gold from it, against any of the recent inventions brought before the public."

This was written some time since, but applies equally to the present

cent inventions brought before the public."

This was written some time since, but applies equally to the present time. The stamping-mill is ready to hand: 200 tons of ore can now be had. The 30 grains per ton of ore can be taken at the Cambrian, and easily raised to 480 grains by introducing the balance of gold by weight. If Mr. Hopkins can do what he says—extract three-fourths of the assay contents of the gold from 200 tons by stamping and washing only, at less cost, &c., than any of the other plans now being tried, I will undertake to pay him 500 guineas. It will answer Mr. Hopkins's purpose, as it will answer mine.—Stretford, April 2.

T. A. Readwin.

MINING MACHINERY-ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

SIR,-Excellent as is the action of the SHAKING TABLE, it is never-SIR,—Excellent as is the action of the Shaking Lable, it is nevertheless restricted in its application—that is, it requires especially adapting to the circumstances of the case. For instance, a table may be working very well upon clear white quarts, which is free from lead pyrites or oxide of fron, but if a different kind of stone, containing these matters in abundance, be tried with the same table the work will not be satisfactory of iron, but if a different kind of stone, containing these matters in abundance, be tried with the same table the work will not be satisfactory. Modifications in the length of the plane, the stroke, and velocity must be made to suit the change of conditions; even then for these latter kinds of stone it is almost too delicate an instrument to use, so readily does it retain all the heavy matters mixed with the mineral gangue. When this is the case the table gets loaded with the heavy deposit, and the efficient action of the machine is lost. This was the case at the Prince of Wales Mine, and I think it questionable if the tables are at all fit for the kind of mineral there.

Mine, and I think it questionable if the tables are at all fit for the kind of mineral there.

Perhaps no machine has ever had less fair play than the Shaking Table; the very facility with which large quantities of stuff could be put through the machine has in all cases led to improper use of it. In the best cases a table of 3 it. in width has been employed to take the crushed stone from four stamps; such a table should never take the stuff from more than two stamps. The loss of mercury in a table of this size, through which 40 tons of quartz would have passed in a week, is about 4 lbs. Much of this would be saved with more careful treatment, and by what would be a great improvement—a copper in place of iron inclined plane, or bottom of the shaking table; copper inclined shoots have been frequently used to catch the mercury and gold combined. The copper is washed with nitric acid, or nitrate of mercury, and the mercury rubbed upon it, forming a brilliant coating; this, however, soon tarnishes, and requires renewing. The rapidity with which the mercurial surface tarnishes must destroy any good there may be in it, and this would in some measure be avoided by the copper shaking table, the friction keeping the amalgamated surface clean and bright. It is, perhaps, not much of a test of the action of the tables, but I may mention that in tables of two compartments I have found the proportions of amalgam in the first and second compartments as generally 15 to 1, never lower than 9 to 1, and once, in an exceptional case of heavy gold, as high as 160 to 1. I have known the loss on stone giving 1 oz. 14 dwts., 3 dwts. 1 gr., or '08 of the total amount in the stone; and in stone giving 6\frac{1}{2} ozs. the loss fairly due to the tables as only '04, although from imperfect reduction the loss in this latter case was far higher.

The Tyroclesse Mill is the next machine, and last of any importance. It was tried in the very earliest times of quartz crushing in Australia, and, old as it is, even made the subject of a new paten

furnished with a central funnel, down which the crushed stone and water fall upon the mercury in the lower pan. As the pan revolves the crushed mineral, having no other outlet, traverses over the mercury between the two pans in a thin sheet, rises up between the two sides, and escapes over the edge of the outer pan. Carefully applied, this is a very useful and simple machine. The passage over the mercury is accomplished evenly and regularly, and the separating is accomplished by the same action as the Chilian Mill. To work well the quartz must be crushed very fine, or it will have to be driven at a high velocity, which will inevitably carry away the fine gold. way the fine gold.

gone through all the really practical processes in use in Australia, and, except as a warning it is scarcely worth while to mention the others, but, perhaps, it will be useful to name some of them. Rollers in troughs, with mercury in the bottom, the quartz passing in succession under several sets. Pumps to force the stuff many inches under mercury. Vertical screws, to take the dry quartz under the mercury. Longitudinal screws, to take the quartz dry and wet along the surface and under the vertical screws, to take the dry quartz under the mercury. Longitudinal screws, to take the quartz dry and wet along the surface and under the mercury; the Cwmheisian, I think, is reviving this old, thrown aside idea. Rocking cradles, in which the stuff rolls from side to side with the mercury upon copper plates. Mercurial vapour, passed through the treated tailings, and many other whims and fancies of sanguine inventors. Not one of these complicated ideas deals with the question differently from several of the simple machines I have described. Take the instance of the screw, can it reasonably be expected to take the quartz more evenly or reseveral of the simple machines I have described. Take the instance of the screw, can it reasonably be expected to take the quartz more evenly or regularly over the surface of the mercury than the simple Tyrolese Mill, and in what way can it separate the crushed stuff better? Why cannot inventors rest satisfied with a simple principle, simply applied? Why must they for ever be inventing, or rather investing, these principles with cambrous round-about methods of working them, and then claim them as novelties, which are to work unheard of wonders in some way which no amount of reasoning can fathom?

I think I have now finished my description of the Australian machines, and I will now say a little upon the fallacy of judging machinery hastily

I think I have now finished my description of the Australian machines, and I will now say a little upon the fallacy of judging machinery hastily from assays before and after crushing. In the first place, I do not see how it is possible to sample from a bulk of gold quartz; I have seen a vast many heaps of quartz, from 5 to 150 tons in a kiln, and from ½ oz. to 20 ozs. to the ton, and I am quite sure that no amount of trouble would seeure a fair sample short of pounding up the whole mass: in practise the thing is preposterous. With the tailings the case is rather different; taken at stated intervals, and frequently from the machine, a pretty accurate sample may be secured, but the ordinary way in which results as to the value of the machinery are drawn from these samples is fallacious. The common practice is to give the gross loss, and charge that to the machine. The plan I adopt is this—divide the sample taken into three parcels, assay the first for the gross loss; dissolve out with acid the gold in the second parcel, and weigh it, that gives the loss egold escaping, and points out defects in the amalgamating or separating; the residue of the second parcel assay, that gives the loss from imperfect crushing. Wash the third parcel, and meaamalgamating or separating; the residue of the second parcel assay, that gives the loss from imperfect crushing. Wash the third parcel, and measure the size of the gold escaping with the micrometer—a good test relatively of the separating processess. In this way we arrive at some information as to how the gold is leaving us, whether loose or embedded in the stone, and better indications of the imperfections of our machinery. It was a very common cause of complaint in Australia in the early days of quartz crushing, the serious amount of gold escaping from the machines: there were a great many cases where this was very heavy, and I know several instances where the tailings have been successfully worked over again, but I think that at this present time Australian methods may be said to be practically perfect. There is a limit to the value of gold, and we may by over-refinement of our processes be buying it too dearly. The line must be drawn somewhere, and where the division can be made leaving the largest margin on the credit side, there is the best place to rest satisfied. Let us be content with the known simple and economical plans. Let the new plans be tried upon the residual tailings, and if successful upon these, a simple calculation of cost of working stamps them with practical value, or sends them to oblivion.

It may be asked which amongst the various processes I have described

ical value, or sends them to oblivion.

It may be asked which amongst the various processes I have described is the one to use? that must in some measure depend upon the kind of quartz we are dealing with; once know this, and there is no practical difficulty in gathering the gold. The object of all mining is profit, and the judgment of the person who directs the operations will be influenced by his skill in forming just ideas of the relative economy of the various processes. It is not enough that one particular process may be complete, that is only one link of the chain, and from the breaking down of the stone in

WEISH GULD MINING.

SIR,—I cannot, with any regard for my own position and character, omit replying, in my own defence, to some of the observations of Messrs. Brown, Readwin, Henwood, and Mosheimer. Commencing with Mr. Readwin (who is treading on slippery ground): This gentleman has ventured to affirm a statement which is physically untrue, because upwards of 60 tons of ore have been treated during my stay at the Cambrian, none of which, after careful assaying, yielded 10 grs. of gold per ton of ore; and the last sample, from 20 tons, only gave, per assay, 1\(\frac{3}{2}\) gr. per ton, which somewhat tasked the delicacy of the balance to determine.

I do not pretend to much science or skill in metallurgy, beyond what it would be reasonable to expect from a man who, after a good theoretical

would be reasonable to expect from a man who, after a good theoretical education in mechanics, and the theory and practice of chemistry and chemical analysis, might be expected to have acquired after 18 to 19 years' practical experience in mining and metallurgy, but I am always ready to receive instruction from those who possess more practical skill or more theoretical information shows a contract the contract of the contract

coretical information than myself.

receive instruction from those who possess more practical skill or more theoretical information than myself.

The extraordinary heterogenous conglomeration of names of Practical men which Mr. Readwin has made is barely worthy of comment, except in so far as it shows us his views of the meaning of practical. Mr. Readwin says that he defies Mr. Hopkins to procure him a sample from 60 tons, but I can inform him that not only 60 or 600, but that 2300 tons are sampled at the Morro Velho Mine thrice a month (= three assays on 6630 tons per month). For the purpose of ascertaining the exactitude of the assays, the trial was carried on for six or seven months, and verified by contrasting the assay content of the ore against the produce and assay value of the residue, and the sum of the latter gave a difference of 5 per cent. less than there should have been shown, but a great part of this difference may be accounted for, because the loss in the stuff proceeding from the concentration of the richer slimes, and the gold contained in the amalgamation residue, was not taken into account. But even disallowing this, and admitting that the difference had been $\frac{1}{100}$ of an ounce, and considering the exceeding small quantity of gold in proportion to the bulk or weight of the ore (being equal to only about $\frac{1}{310}$ of an ounce, and considering the exceeding small quantity of gold in proportion to the bulk or weight of the ore (being equal to only about $\frac{1}{310}$ of an ounce, and considering that it is possible to sample and assay correctly poor gold ore in bulk. Thousands of tons of silver ore, containing metallic silver, which is equally difficult to sample and assay as gold ore, are annually sold in very large lots by assay.

ts by assay.

I am afraid Mr. Henwood has been mistaken when he stated that he I am afraid Mr. Henwood has been mistaken when he stated that he received the information about the blanket process from the authorities at the mine, as the only parties who could be called authorities most positively deny that Mr. Henwood ever had such information from them. Why does Mr. Henwood profane and drag Biblical quotations into discussions on metallurgy? Mr. Henwood's insinuation that I do not know how to use the delicate balances, &c., in my office, is simply ridiculous. Since the age of 17 I have exercised the profession of master assayist, and Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, the St. John del Rey Company, and the Chilian Government, have testified to my skill and exactness.

If gold is to be had in large lumps, of 1 oz. weight, in Scotland, why do they not work the mines for it? or is the piece Mr. Henwood speaks of as rare as an aerolite? If Mr. Henwood knows of so much gold in Cornwall and Scotland, why does he not take steps to enrich himself with his discoveries? I do not think he would meet with much opposition from the owners of the royalties.

owners of the royalties.

Respecting Mr. Mosheimer and his letter, I must make the following

observations:—

Imprimis.—I do not pretend to support, nor yet to follow, in the wake of Mr. Hopkins's plan of reduction, although I may approve of many of the peculiarities he has introduced into this country.

At the commencement of this controversy I only proposed (note my first letter) to uphold the stamps versus any other machine for pulverising the ore in the peculiar manner best adapted for the gold, as being the most economic, most rapid, and most effective machine for the purpose. It matters not, so far as the stamps are concerned, to what subsequent treat-ment the ore may be subjected. Mr. Mosheimer might put all of it into his amalgamators, if he chose, after the ore were once fairly and well

I will not criticise Mr. Mosheimer's answers to my remarks in my previous letter, though it must be evident to anyone that it is a clumsy attempt to get out of difficulties—e.g., his proof that Welsh mines were as good as the Californian. I, however, sincerely congratulate him upon having had the good sense to take my advice respecting the manner of using stamps. Truly I said that only a novice would use the dry stamping. Mr. Mosheimer tried it, and succeeded—in beating the copper bottoms down ½ in. in less than an hour. I am glad to find that since then he has ordered the stamps to be worked as they ought to be—wiz., on Wet stamping. He has further determined to put the crushing-mill to its legitimate use—namely, dry orushing. I hope we shall shortly have some details of his operations with his amalgamators and "coffee mill" grinder, although the rumours current are not very favourable respecting them.

I am, and always have been, too independent to endeavour to support anyone whom I considered to be pursuing a wrong course, and hope I shall

I am, and always have been, too independent to endeavour to support anyone whom I considered to be pursuing a wrong course, and hope I shall continue so. Although I may agree with Mr. Hopkius as to the general principle of the first treatment of the ore, I by no means profess to support him, or "any other man," in the details. I rest upon my own practical information and judgment for the justification of my own acts, and of the statements I make public.

Mr. Brown must be mistaken about 1

statements I make public.

Mr. Brown must be mistaken about his only obtaining $\frac{1}{24\pi}$ of gold by blankets versus his Mercurial Ripple Tables, or he did not know how to use them. The ore at Morro Velho is much heavier than any of the Australian ores, and, therefore, the loss should be much greater; and, according to the results from his single experiment, we should have obtained less than 2 grs. per ton from ore of 1 oz. per ton. This is, indeed, such a "reductio ad absurdum" as I could not have expected from a gentleman of Mr. Brown's talents. I hope he will revise his calculations, as, perhaps, he has substituted grains for pennyweights, or even ounces.

has substituted grains for pennyweights, or even ounces.

Dolgelly, March 30. WILLIAM REAY, JUN.

THE DOLGELLY "GOLD" CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DOLGELLY "GOLD" CORRESPONDENCE.

Sir.,—By the Journal of last Saturday it would appear that two issues lave been joined.—1. The most efficient mode of pulverising the ores and eparating the metals.—2. Whether the quartz worked by the Cambrian Company contained 6 grs. of gold per ton (\$\frac{1}{2}\$ oz. on 60 tons), or whether twes much richer, and whether in such case the gold was allowed to make a voyage down the river by Messrs. Evan Hopkins, W. Reay, and J. Pascoe, asserting thereby their incompetency, or that the auriferous character of the district has been much overrated.

In his letter of March 19, Mr. Readwin admits the efficiency and economy of stamps as a working power, but asserts that 60 tons of lode stuff from the Cambrian Mine could not be found which would not contain more than 30 grs. of gold per ton; and he also gives a return of 13 places where gold

the Cambrian Mine could not be found which would not contain more than 30 grs. of gold per ton; and he also gives a return of 13 places where gold has been obtained, and to work which companies with a large aggregate of subscribed capital have been formed. Supposing what is most likely (and as was considered so by some before the formation of the Cambrian Consols was even suggested) that a large pertion of the outcrop of some of their lodes would prove very poor, or to contain no gold, that fact would not decide the question that gold may not be found in paying quantities in other portions of the same lodes, or in others which may be cut. The prospectus of the Cambrian Company, as published in the Journal, states that the intention of the directors was to make fair trials of the quartz lodes in their extensive sett "on a very large scale," and that within a short time after the formation of the company they could raise 70 tons per week. It is one thing to raise, and another to dress and treat, 70 tons per week, without adequate means, which even in England cannot be immediately provided to oblige speculators; it would, therefore, appear that these are very early days for the public to concur in pronouncing an opinion, hinted by some writers in last week's Journal, that Cambrian Consols will be a failure as to its mines or management, or that the absence of gold in, or poverty as to its mines or management, or that the absence of gold in, or poverty of, the lode stuff "yet" worked must have a prejudicial effect on the "legitimate" prospects and property of other bona fide well selected mines in the neighbourhood.

the neighbourhood.

So far, as regards "stamps" and "wet stamping," Mr. Reay is the victor. If the ore does not contain gold he is not likely to put it there; and few who know them by reputation can suppose that Mr. Evan Hopkins, Mr. Reay, or Mr. Pascoe require defenders, or would not be open to admit and value any practical improvement in the treatment of gold ores or of

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March 31.

any other matter. In publishing the result of his experience and observa-tion on the treatment of gold quarts in Australia, Mr. W. Morgan Brown pursues the even tenour of his way, to the advantage and interest of his readers, who duly appreciate the same.

REVIEWER.

THE WELSH GOLD MINING SPECULATIONS.

THE WELSH GOLD MINING SPECULATIONS.

SIR,—Those who have been induced to invest in these speculations, as well as those who promoted them, are getting alarmed at the proceedings of Mr. Mosheimer and party. They are apprehensive that the statements made by this gentleman with regard to the Cambrian will provoke such replies as may cause the appointment of committees of investigation, and thus lead to serious consequences. I have on this occasion only to repeat the simple fact that we perfectly succeeded in extracting the most impalpable gold from the poorest materials at the Cambrian, and that Mr. Reay and the stamper are only waiting for stuff containing gold to reduce and extract it. This fact is well known at Dolgelly, and may be proved on visiting the works. It is to be regretted for many reasons that Captain Martin has not yet been able to obtain stuff of sufficient value to treat, as several gentlemen had prepared to go down to see the reduction of (say) to tons. We could have shown them that we were able to extract upwords of three-fourths of the gold from stuff containing only 40 grains per con. It is true that 10 dwts. of gold per ton would not pay on the small cale, still we could convince the most incredulous that the gold was easily extracted, as it has been done in the presence of several gentlemen during

on. It is true that 10 dwts. of gold per ton would not pay on the small scale, still we could convince the most incredulous that the gold was easily extracted, as it has been done in the presence of several gentlemen during my experiments at Dolgelly.

Had your correspondent, Mr. Henwood, felt a desire to arrive at the truth, he might have learnt that the stamper was only waiting for stuff containing gold, that there was none on the floors, and that he was quite prepared to get it out, and leave no appreciable amount of gold in the remains or refuse. As a few small patches of quartz and slate containing gold were found in the Cambrian veins, I am still in hopes that Captain Martin will be able to get from the backs of such places some tons of stuff containing sufficient gold—say, from 4 to 8 dwts. of fine gold per ton—for treatment, so as to show how perfectly and economically it can be extracted at the Cambrian.

The following figures will show your readers the average cost in the gold mines of South America, on a scale of 2000 tons per month:—Mining, 10s.; spalling, 3d.; stamping, 1s.; concentrating, melting, and refining, 2s. 6d.; general charges, 3s. 9d.: total cost per ton, 17s. 6d. A produce of 4½ dwts. of fine gold per ton covers the general cost. In the gold quartz mines we get all the gold out in the first operation, but the auriferous pyrites require the remains to be re-treated to obtain 80 per cent. of the assay contents. The recent improvement I have introduced is in the mode of concentration, which will reduce that cost, and ensure a more perfect sparation of the minerals in the compound.

I am glad to learn that the Clogan directors have taken measures to prevent their property being injured by any attempt at misapplying the stamps, and that they have for very good reasons ordered them to be aranged as wet stamps in the usual manner.

Evan Hopkins.

Machynleth, March 31.

P.S. In California and Australia they find it easy enough to extract gold from quartz, but they have not yet acquired the expe

GOLD MINING IN MERIONETHSHIRE.

Sir.—I beg that you will allow me to contradict most positively Mr. Henwood's assertion, that he was informed by the authorities at this mine that the "blanket process" had proved a failure. Thomas Martin. Cambrian Gold Mines, March 31.

GOLD MINING IN WALES.

SIR,—Simultaneously with Mr. Mosheimer and Mr. Henwood informing as that the "blanket process" at the Cambrian Consols had failed (the latter having had his information from "the authorities on the mine," the former gentleman after a personal visit to it), Mr. Evan Hopkins offers to "back Mr. Reay and the stamper against all the so-called gold-extractors of Dolgelly." When, pray, will he put this into practice—in a week, in a month, or a year? He says nothing on this point, which is a most essential one, as it is perfectly safe to back anyone, or any method, in the matter if the trial is to be at some distant or indefinite period.

Mr. Hopkins's plan may be all he says, but let me tell him that although in his last he warns people that statements which he says are "false" "will not be allowed to pass with impunity," that he has hitherto allowed them to pass with perfect impunity, so far as any proof of their incorrectness is concerned. Merely asserting that a thing can be disproved, or proved, does not bring us a step nearer to the solution of the controversy. B. March 31.

THE GOLD QUESTION.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Q. A.," speaks of my having used salt at Caldas Pontes. It is true that I used a salt, which, however, was not, as might be supposed from his letter, chloride of soda. Such salt was not to be had within several hundred miles, by the road, of Caldas Pontes; so that, even if I had preferred that chloride, I should hardly have used it; but, with a view to economy, have taken in its place the next best substance at hand, as I have often been obliged to do in different parts of the world. An operation in the laboratory, where the chemist has all means at his command, and a metallurgical operation on a great scale, are two very different things. In the latter case, the want or the costliness of the substance fittest fer his purpose may oblige the operator to attempt to bring about the desired result by less direct methods than he would otherwise choose. Your correspondent further says that I refuse to give my process. In an answer to this, I have simply to say that I have never been properly applied to for it.

In an answer to this, I have simply to say that I have never been properly applied to for it.

People fall into a great error when they imagine that gold extraction is to be compassed, in all cases, by any one machine, or any one process; this, indeed, would imply that gold exists in only one gangue, and always in the same proportion. In reference to the letter subjoined to mine, which appeared in last week's Journal, I would say that many experiments have been made with the blast-furnace upon auriferous quartz in various parts of the world, and in most cases they have proved too costly. Quartz will always melt without difficulty if a sufficient quantity of alkali be either present with it as an ore, or added to it as a flux; and, provided that the gold be native, and in pure quartz, and the alkali simple, none of the metal will be lost. The ores of gold are so various that I have in my cabinet specimens of ore in which gold is in company with nearly every other metal; and in nearly every known rock, except the more recent stratified most basalts and lavas. It stands to reason, therefore, that before we can properly consider the affinities gold may have for the fumes engendered in a blast-furnace, from the decomposition of the ores under operation, we must know minutely the composition of those ores.

167, Strand.

EXTRACTION OF GOLD BY SMELTING.

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EXTRACTION OF GOLD BY SMELTING.

Sir,—I can well understand that a gentleman of such extensive experience in connection with gold as Mr. Calvert should see that no difficulty would arise in melting gold quartx—all that is necessary being, of course, plenty of fuel, with furnaces that will not be affected by the great heat; and as to these difficulties, it will not be doubted that they can be overcome, the only question is the cost. It would frequently happen—indeed in every case where the ore contains less than 1 oz. per ton—that, even with Mr. Calvert's process, the cost of fuel, cost of maintaining furnaces, electric batteries, labour, &c., would be more than twice as much as the value of the gold extracted. I had many conversations with Mr. Calvert relative to his electro process of extracting the gold when Berdan was over here, and he showed me several stones in which the gold had, as he said, been brought out in pimples upon the face of the quarts, but I never heard him state the cost per ton at which the ore might be treated. There are plenty of places in Wales where the mine proprietors would permit Mr. Calvert to work up their ores, provided he would guarantee them half the assay produce for gold, he retaining the remaining half for his trouble—this would leave him a handsome fortune, provided he succeeds to one-half the extent he promises.

For my own part I do not believe, from what I learned from Mr. Cal-

less, unless he gives a connected and complete detail of what he proposes to do. If there were anything in Mr. Calvert's project, he would not hesitate to publish it, more especially as it could be amply protected for 5l., when, if he can prove that it is valuable, he would find plenty of supporters. As to secrecy, there was quite sufficient of that in the case of Mr. Squire, who proposed to extract gold from oxide of iron, and ended by concentrating silver ore, until the prepared ore could only be sold at a lower price than that which had never been treated. Mr. Calvert must let the world know what his process is before he hopes for its adoption. As it would naturally be as much to the advantage of Mr. Calvert to learn the weak points of his invention as to that of the public, I will undertake, provided he publishes in the Mining Journal a full and complete description of his process, to point out the defects, and, so far as lies in my power, to state the probable remedies. I should much like to see Mr. Calvert's mode of running off the molten quartz, and leaving the gold at the bottom of the furnace.

Glyn Padarn, Llanberis, March 28.

Glyn Padarn, Llanberis, March 28.

ALUMINIUM, AND ALUMINIUM BRONZE.

ALUMINIUM, AND ALUMINIUM BRONZE.

Sir,—Observing in the Journal of last week an account of the articles manufactured of aluminium and aluminium bronze, about to exhibited by Messrs. Mappin Brothers, of Regent-street, you will, perhaps, permit me to say a few words upon the subject, with a view of turning the attention of our manufacturers to the many improvements that may be made in the application of metals, and alloys of metals, with, which they are every day manipulating. They can imitate gold (far more closely than silver has ever been imitated with the white metals) with an alloy that can be manufactured at 1s. 6d. per lb.; and they may replace aluminium by another metal quite as inoxidisable, and which may be obtained at the same rate. A great deal of noise has been made about aluminium not tarnishing, yet it will be found that the metal tin is equally free from that disadvantage, quite as brilliant—I consider much more brilliant—in colour, and costs 6f. 4s. per cwt., instead of 3f. the avoirdupois pound. Alloyed with copper, alloys quite as nearly approaching gold as those shown in the recent International Exhibition by Messrs. Bell Brothers, of Newcastle, may be produced with copper and tin, especially with a very small portion of nickel and bismuth; and we might have works of arts in gold-coloured ordinary bronze upon every table. The tin can readily be hardened by having a small proportion of antimony and iron mixed with it, and the resulting alloy is really excellent. I have myself seen bronzes of copper and tin with solid tin (to which a dash of nickel has been added) look absolutely beautiful. We should remember, too, that gold-coloured bronze teaspoons could be sold at 4s. the dozen, inetead of 20s., the price which you give for aluminium bronze in last week's Journal. There would only be about the same amount of copper in each, so that there would be no difference in the taste communicated; and as the aluminium bronze tarnishes as readily as the tin bronze, it would possess no advantage even in t

COLLIERY WORKING IN SCOTLAND.

COLLIERY WORKING IN SCOTLAND.

Sir,—On the subject of "Long Wall v. Pillar and Room," allow me to give you our experience in this part of the world. We are at present working six different seams of coal, varying from 2 feet to 6 feet 6 in. in height. The roofs are of different strata, some being freestone, and others white shale or blaze. The seams with the worst roofs, and of the greatest height, have been wrought "stoop and room," until about two and a half years ago. At present, all the seams are being wrought on the long wall principle, with advantage both to employers and employees. For Mr. Naysmith's guidance in any trials he has made, or may make, I might mention that we experienced more difficulty from prejudice and ignorance than from natural causes. As to ventilation, since the change of system we have experienced great advantage. I have taken a very deep interest for some time past in the question of "Long Wall v. Stoop and Room." What I have brought before you are facts, and facts are stubborn things. Stevenston, Ayrshire, March 12.

[An error having unfortunately occurred in a former Journal by misprinting a figure, we have thought it better to republish Mr. Forrester's letter, rather than give the correction as erratum, that the facts narrated might be properly understood.]

THE MANCHESTER GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE MANCHESTER GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

SIR,—My attention having been drawn, as an old member of the Manchester Geological Society, to an article in the Colliery Guardian of Feb. 28, reflecting upon the management of that society, and as I deem that article most unwarrantable and uncalled for, I pray you will accord to me the favour of offering a few remarks upon the insinuations it contains. I fear it would occupy too much of your valuable space were I to give the quotations necessary to allow of your readers judging how replets with invectives and failacious in principle the article in question is; I will, therefore, briefly refer to some of the most prominest objections that are urged against the society, and in soldoing sufficient with first to low the feeling which pervaded the mind of the writer during the highestions in numerical order.—1. "There has been much in its proceedings are the highestions in numerical order.—1. "There has been much in its proceedings management to a low of the most prominest of the homorary members, and which has certainly reflected negreatored tip pour anyon connected with the society."—2. "That the society, instead of being aschool for colliery managers, has frequently been turned into an areas for amateur inspectors, and that due order and discipline is not maintained, so that competent men might be induced to come and teach, by the prospect of meeting with others younger in years and experience, but able and willing to learn."—3. "That the purely geological papers, for the most part, pertain rather to recreation than to business." The writer aums up by warning thesociety that all this wants rectifying, or rather reforming altogether, and that if some steps be not taken towards abating the nuisance, the society will soon be in danger of losing some of its most honoured and valued members.

In reply to the first objections, it may not be amiss to allow the report of the council for the past year to answer for Itself, and to see how far that document agrees with the remarks of you

Sin,—I can well understand that a genileman of such extensive experience in connection with gold as Mr. Calvert should see that no difficulty would arise in necling gold quarts—all that is necessary being, of course, plenty of fuel, with furnaces that will not be affected by the great heat; and as to these difficulties; it will not be doubted that they can be overaged and as to these difficulties; it will not be doubted that they can be overaged and as to these difficulties; it will not be doubted that they can be overaged on the cost. It would frequently happen—indeed in every case where the oer contains less than I ora, per ton—that, even with the cost, it would frequently happen—indeed in every case where the oer contains less than I ora, per ton—that, even with the other is easily and the defects and wakness of any system; more sepecially so when by a report of the cost, it would frequently happen—indeed in every case where the oer contains less than I ora, per ton—that, even with the cost of fuel, cost of maintaining furnaces, electric blanks and the cost of fuel, cost of maintaining furnaces, electric blanks and the cost of fuel, cost of maintaining furnaces, electric blanks and the cost of the cost of fuel, cost of maintaining furnaces, electric blanks and the cost of fuel, cost of maintaining furnaces, electric blanks and the cost of fuel, cost of maintaining furnaces, electric blanks and the cost of fuel, cost of maintaining furnaces, electric blanks and the cost of fuel, cost of maintaining furnaces, electric blanks and the cost of fuel, cost of maintaining furnaces, electric blanks and the cost of fuel, cost of maintaining furnaces, electric blanks and the cost of fuel, cost of maintaining furnaces, electric blanks and the cost of fuel, cost of maintaining furnaces, electric blanks and the cost of fuel, cost of maintaining furnaces, electric blanks and the cost of fuel, cost of maintaining furnaces, electric blanks and the cost of fuel, cost of maintaining furnaces, electric blanks and the cost of fu

of practical information, in the same space, than some of them do. If those homorary manufers who have delegated your contemporary to be the exponent of their views had been desirous of ractifying the abuses and naisance complained of, would it not have been more bedfitting their position to have communicated their wishes to the council of the society, or to have personsily attended a control meeting, and stated the grounds upon which they based their right to complain? and not to have beraided forth their abuse in the manner now complained of. I, as an old and honorary member, should be glad to see all come forward and help in the good cause of disseminating practical knowledge amongst a profession that stands so much in need of it, and should hall the information with equal delight whether it comes from youth or old age. And if there are abuses, let all do their best towards rectifying them, and making the society as useful as your contemporary thinks it might be made.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER TO THE MANCHESTER GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE REVENUES OF THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL

THE REVENUES OF THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

Sin,—In the Mineral Statistics of the United Kingdom for 1861, "Published by order of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury," I find the following heading:—"Quantity and Value of Black Tin Raised from Mines belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall, upon which Dues were Paid in the Year 1861;" then follows a list of the mines, with their individual produce, amounting, in the aggregate, to 1809 tons of tin, sold for 96,1262. 9s. 114d.; and, according to Mr. J. Y. Watson, in his "Progress of Mining," the royalty upon this sum would be 64081.; and as this is only a small part of the Duchy revenue, I am at a loss to reconcile it with the statement in your Journal of Saturday last—that the gross produce of the Duchy from mines is only 65002. a year, "out of which a large proportion is from quarries of granite, slate, and china-clay." If the Government returns are correct, the tin mines yield the Prince 64081. a year, without the "quarries of granite, slate, and china-clay." And, if I mistake not, the copper mine of Pheenix belongs to the Duchy, and for many years must have paid at least 50001, a year in royalties; and in 1860 the proprietors offered the Duchy a premium of 50001. for a now lease, which was refused; and a new lease would only be granted, and it is supposed was granted, to a new company, for 1-18th dues, and 25 per cent. of the profits. The Tywarnhaile, in a rich district, and many other copper mines, belong to the Duchy; and there is also, I believe, a considerable grant to the Prince from the Consolidated Fund, in lieu of the tin coinage; as well as a good revenue from fees and "licences" to work, at a minimum rental of 51. each.

WEST BASSET AND SOUTH FRANCES.

WEST BASSET AND SOUTH FRANCES.

Sir,—Some time ago, after using all due precaution, I purchased West Basset Mine shares, with the reasonable expectation of receiving regular dividends, subject, of course, to the fluctuations incident to this species of investment. I have just received a copy of the two-monthly printed accounts, but, alas! no dividend. A single glance at this statement of accounts shows the cause why: instead of the 6s. dividend I fouldy expected, I perceive 1866i. 14s. 1d. charged for "Boundary Costs." My loss of dividend is at once accounted for. I applied to the office for further information, and was told that we might consider ourselves fortunate in having so little to pay, inasmuch as the demand for costs by the solicitors of South Frances was originally 1460i. 10s. 8d., from which amount the taxing-master had considerately lopped off no less a sum than 672i. 3s. 1d. If this is the scale, thought I, upon which we pay our lawyers, what will become of us poor clients? Under these circumstances, I fear, South Frances will not have a very large sum out of the 910i. 8s. 5d. (how beautifully exact!) assessed for damages to add to their next dividend. I had hardly left the West Basset office, when I met a mine agent from the neighbourhood of South Frances, and the conversation naturally turned upon the "Boundary Question." and the extraordinary charge for damages. The only consolation I received was "Serve you right for not accepting the compromise offered by South Frances." I replied, "This is the first time I ever heard of any compromise having been offered by South Frances of the honourable compromise proposed by West Basset—that is to say, to adopt what was known as Marriott's line, or the division of the ground in dispute." He then assured me the impression in Cornwall was just the contrary. I immediately returned to the West Basset office, and related what I had heard, and a gentleman said there is nothing like "black and white" to prove which is right, whereupon he showed me a copy of a le

side only."

From the letter of the South Frances committee—
"We must decline to accept the terms of compromise proposed by you, and unless the line of boundary suggested by us be adopted the matter mast cease to be one of negociation.'s

It ought to be mentioned that the line suggested by South Frances was the one to which, under any circumstances, either in law or equity, they could lay claim, and, therefore, no compromise at all. Now, although I cannot acquit the West Basset committee entirely of blame in this matter, inasmuch as they neglected to settle the boundary when the subject was first mooted in 1854, yet in common justice to them, I am anxions to dispel the erronerous impression which seems to exist in Cornwall. The extracts above plainly show who are the parties to blame, and they have certainly taken little by their motion, and have realised an old adage, which "Politeness forbids me to mention."

ADVICE TO SPECULATORS, BOTH YOUNG AND OLD.

ADVICE TO SPECULATORS, BOTH YOUNG AND OLD.

Sin,—Whenever I can spare the time I shall, with your permission, bring before the readers' notice the prospects of good and safe mines, and I shall endeavour to word my letters in such a homely style that persons totally unacquainted with mining will be able to judge for themselves a to the reasonableness of any remarks I may make respecting any mine I may recommend them to speculate in. Whenever I may make any positive statement as to the value of the various levels in any mine, or whenever I may say such a thing is so, or such a thing is not so, my readers may always conclude that my statements are facts, and that I can at any time prove them to be so. Whenever I may any draw any conclusion from these facts, my readers must take the reasoning for what it is worth. For instance, supposing I at any time state that a certain mine is producing twice as much ore as another mine, and that the expenses of the former are considerably ites that he latter, my readers may always rely on the correctness of my statements, as I am exceedingly particular to satisfy myself of the facts before writing my letters. If this latter mine should be selling at a much higher price than the former one, and I give it as my opinion, and my readers must judge for themselves whether the reasons I give for arriving at that opinion are conclusive.

In my late letters respecting wheal Harriett and Pendeen Consols, I have clearly proved to my own satisfaction, and to the satisfaction of a large number of correspondents, that if many mines which are selling at a higher price than Harriett or Predeen are worth the money, the latter mines are worth double the money they are now selling at A speculator in such mines as Harriett and Pendeen can retire to be alleling at A. A speculator in such mines are

roker will select such mines, though, of course, some of this class of mines are safer to speculate in than others. I know the ones I should select, but every

Any broker will select such mines, though, of course, some of this class of mines are much safer to speculate in than others. I know the ones I should select, but every broker has his favourities. I have known great his made in them, and have myself been frequently very seccessful is them. In some future letter I may give the names of siew mines of this class, where the probability of a rise of several hundred per cent. In a short time is very great. I would not advise any persons to speculate in them but those who can hold on our twelve months at least, and can efford to lose all the calls schich may be made during that time. If then the mine proves a disappointment, and the speculator whoms to dispose of his interest, he will, no doubt, be able to do so at coast price, minus the calls, provided he bought in at a low price.

There is one highly speculative mine he can at present buy into at a low price—10s. Per share—and in which, for a certainty, there will be no calls for twelve months, and probably not even then; as very experienced agents have given it as their opinion that in twelve months 'it will pay its own expenses. It is called the Pausce. or Walks Mine. As I am one of the committee of management, and hold a large interest in the concern, I state it as a positive fact that so call will be required for twelve months. Now, let us suppose any speculator who is fond of this class of mines purchasing 200 shares, at 10s, each, they will cost him 100l. He will have the chances of any discovery for one year certain, and possibly for two or three years, without the fear of any call. If in that time nothing of consequence turns up, and he should what ho sell his shares, the probability is that they will be saleable at 7s, or 8s, each; or, to put it to the worst, suppose they only fatch 5s, each, he will only lose 60l. Now, knowing that the Prince of Wales adjoins Drake Walls, which is a dividend mine, and that time and processed that I advocate this class of mines in preference to the high-price progressive or

being raised, I consider the speculation to be a very good one, and I believe that time evil prove it to be so.

It must not be supposed that I advocate this class of mines in preference to the high-price progressive or dividend mines, as I do not—indeed, to the speculator who does not wish to risk much, and who would be satisfied with from 10 to 45 per cent, per annum, I would say, do not touch them. But I know there is a class of speculators who do not mind losing 1001, provided there is a fair chance of winning 5001, and it is to such as these I recommand the Prince of Wales. It may, however, prove a failure. I hope may readers will not misunderstand me.

The class of mines I would recommend to those who desire little risk, and who do not expect 500 per cent, profit, is such as Penders Consols. Wireal Grenville, Noiriu Downs, Harrier, and Wireal Uny. At the present price I consider all those are perfectly safe to buy. Wheal Uny has been aimost as much neglected by the market as Pendeen Consols was before I wrote about it; but speculators may take my word for it that Wheal Uny is one of the best progressive mines in Cornwall. I will give my reasons for believing it to be so.

It as situated in the rich metallic district of Redruth, and is surrounded by good mines. It consists of only 4096 shares—a fact but little considered by speculators, as too many look only at the price of the shares, and not at the number of the shares; Wheal Uny, therefore, at 71. a share would be only 41. 15s. a share, supposing the mine to have been divided into 6000 shares.

therefore, at 71, a share would be only 41. 185, a share, supposing the mine to have been divided into 6000 shares. Speculators should nover overlook this fact, as most mines now started are in 6000 shares.

It is now more than six months since a call was made, there having been two meetings held during that time; and although at the last meeting there was a trifling balance against the mine, yet, as it is improving, it may be reasonably concluded that calls are at an end.

at an end.

The principal production of the mine is tin, it having produced 38001, worth of this metal during the last three months. It is also a copper mine, of which metal it produced 6051, worth in the same time; or tin and copper together, 44001. The mine is in the office of Mesers. Dunsford and Ranken, whose names alone are a sufficient guarantee that every expense is charged up as near as possible to the time of meeting; in short, the accounts are all that can be desired, and, therefore, such as no one can find the least fault with; very different from the accounts of some other mines I could mention, were I minded to do so.

to do so.

time of the mooting (March 18) there were five levels in the mine vigorously
mid out of the five four verre producing ore to value. It is still so. The level
alue from 4I. to 16I. per fm. As the agent does not give the value of the stope
so, I say nothing about them, but they must be very rich to produce so mucl
poper; indeed, 4400!, worth in three months, and no part of the mine worker
well speak for itself.

A little

winzes, I say nothing about event, or and no part of the mine worked sirly, will speak for itself.

little improvement in the mine would soon enable it to pay dividends, and this may see any day; indeed, it is fully expected that the 110 fm. level, which has been just menced, and is as yet valueless, will improve as it is driven west.

Yhenever I have advised parties to make a selection of half a dozen or a dozen good greater or a decidency of the lot, and I now advise speators not to lose sight of it. Let them not forget that the mine consists of only 4050 res.—Addison-terrace, Kensington.

A Cautious Man.

GREAT NORTH TOLGUS.

-Having received the subjoined letter in reply to mine addressed to the write see it to you for insertion, that my co-adventurers may know what is thought ine by a gentleman conversant with the district.

A SHAREHOLDER.

Sir,—Having received the subjoined letter in reply to mine addressed to the writer, I enclose it to you for insertion, that my co-adventurers may know what is thought of the mine by a gentleman conversant with the district.

Liskeard April 2.
**Dean Sir,—As you have asked my opinion on Great North Tolgus as a speculation, I readily give it. I know that you are materially interested in its prosperity, being a large shareholder; I will, therefore, give you what I think is the best advice—viz., to hold your shares; for although, owing to the disagreeable circumstances connected with the late company, the shares are not at present quoted at a high figure, I feel confident that at no distant period the price of shares will range very high. My reasons for this confidence are—1. *The character of the district, which stands at the head of all mining districts in the world; no mine in it, after a fair trial, having proved unprofitable; witness South Tolgus, 38,0001, profit; Wheal Tolgus, 140,0001, Great South Tolgus, 47,0001; Wheal Buller (present company alone), 246,6001; Wheal Sasset, 309,0004; East Barset, 54,0001. South Basset, about 86,0001; and North Pool, 61,4501; all of which are situate upon, or near to, the Tolgus great cross-course, which passes through Great North Tolgus Mine. All the progressive mines in the district not at present paying their working expenses have been gradually advancing to a self-austaining state; instance East Carn Brea, Wheal Union, Olliah and Wentworth, &c., which at no distant period, I think, will become dividend mines. The whole district is so metalliferous that success are contained in this mine, there being five or six tin and copper lodes, an elvan course, and two cross-courses. The contents of the lodes are just such as one could wish at the depth at which it is usually found in the district. At your present shalment of a good practical miner of long experience, who, I am sure, will do his best for the interest of the company.—*Truro, March 31.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND.

The annual court of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, on Thursday, —Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart., the Governor, in the chair.

Mr. C. Frewer (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the corporation seal was affixed to the list of proprietors. The minutes of the last court were confirmed.

The Governor and it had been usual upon these occasions for the Chairman to make a speech, which was accepted as the report; but the court of assistants thought that a report printed and circulated among the proprietors would be more acceptable to them than the ordinary speech; and, moreover, it was more in accordance with what was now the usual custom in other companies.

The Sechetary then read the report referred it. It stated that the court of assistants had again the unthankful office of presenting to their co-proprietors an adverse balance-sheet, the operations of the company, within the year ending Jan. 24, 1863, having resulted in a further less of 5014. The causes of this result are those which had been mentioned on two previous occasions—unsettled and over-supplied markets, and con-The SECRETARY then rend the report referred it. It stated that the court of assistants had again the outhunkful office of presenting to their co-proprietors an adverge balance-sheet, the operations of the company, within the year ending Jan. 24, 1863, having resulted in a further loss of 6014. The causes of this result are those which had been mentioned on two previous occasions—unsettled and over-supplied markets, and consequent excessive competition. This conclusion, which has not best arrived at hustily has borne the test of close and continous observation, and its accuracy is further attested by the generally known fact that within the last three years not profits have best made by any one from the several trades in which the company is engaged. It is very desirable that the proprietors should clearly understand this fact, in order that they may not erroneously ascribe the absence of profit to any circumstances peculiar to the company. The long period of deprassion has proved the power of the company to compete with similar undertakings without sustaining material damage, and there can be but little doubt that those who can thus endure will ultimately secure an equivalent for any temporary unproductiveness of their capital. Although the company have been unable to be pay dividends, they have in many important particulars greatly improved their circumstances. At the works the minerals are now better developed than they have been at any previous time, and the furnaces, milis, machinery, rolling stock, and, indeed, all parts of the property, are approaching the best possible condition for extensive and economical working. In estimating the cost of improvements in such works as the company's, it is necessary to make large deductions for what may be but maintenance against current wear and tear; but after due allowance for such work, it may safely be asserted that since January, 1860, upwards of 12,0001, has been spent at Cwm Avon for the benefit of the future. In the past of conditions of the stock was reduced

works have been executed at the immaces. &c., and in the collieries and mines at an outlay of 5447L, which on the principle adopted last year has been charged direct to the different departments, thus making the revenue of the year bear the cost of all such additions to the works which has necessarily affected the profit and loss account; but the expenditure will doubless tell on the result of future years' working.

The Govennon moved that the directors' and auditors' reports he received and adopted and entered on the minutes. The proposition having been duly seconded,

Mr. ANDEROS said, without pretending in his ignorance to enlighten the court of assistants in any one respect upon the administration of the company's affairs, and without saying one single word upon that subject, he had to repeat upon this occasion the objection which he last year raised to the passing of the accounts—which was this, that, in apits of the proprietors not receiving any return for their capital, the court of assistants had, under the company's charter, appropriated their usual remuneration of the accounts had arisen from the continuous expenditure upon newworks. For instance, there was Port Taibot; it was true, he did not even know where the port was, but he certainly could not understand why it was so large a sum should be expended upon it. He also objected to the expenditure upon the collieries, and upon all the new works. He had he had be expected that a profit would be realised out of the new works. He was speaking as a holder of preference share; therefore, hestood in the capacity of a mortgagee, but the court of assistants prepresented only the holders of the old or orginal stock; and to his mind it was very questionable whether the court of assistants had an equitable power to expend money upon an extension of those works. He concluded by proposing that the court of assistants he requested to withold this claim and the payment of a grant of money for their services, until the return of a more prosperous condition of this

Mr. A. Beatrix (one of the auditors) said that all expenses attending the repairs of works were kept under one head, but any outlay upon additional works was kept as a separate item.

A Proprietron had concluded from the reading of the report that all the outlay thus made was necessary for the preservation of the efficiency of the works. (Hear, hear.) Everyone knew that the expenditure had not been made just for the purpose of spending money, but for the purpose of keeping all the works in an efficient condition.

The Governon mentioned, as an instance of the beneficial results of such expenditure, the fact that for many years there were five blast-furnace works, which were supplied by an engine that could only produce a certain amount of blast, and a certain amount from was yielded; but it was found by the new manager that by applying that blast to three furnaces as much iron was produced as was formerly obtained by the five furnaces, and an engine was being erected for producing blast for the other two furnaces. Formerly, the cost of such a work as this would have been extended over a perried of new works. Another large item was for an extension of the underground workings, a new colliery having been opened. That work, from first to last, had cost not less than 16,0001, and it was only just beginning to produce coal, although the whole of the cost incurred in opening it had been liquidated. Surely every commercially-minded man would agree with the court that such works as these should not be suspended until times improved, for it would be remembered that they could not open a mine in the same way that they could open a shop. (Hear, hear.) It had also been remarked that directors and proprietors should share and share alike, but he would remind that gentlemen that there was this difference—the one were working and the other were sleeping pariners, the former experiencing all the anxiety and toil inseparable from the conduct of such a large concern as this, which required the most watchful attendance.

Mr. J. M

Mr. Hawkhons thought that the proprietors should be grateful to the court of assistants for their exertions, and considered that the course recommended in the amendment had been put in a most unusual manner.

The amendment was then put, the only hands held up in its favour being those of its mover and seconder. The original resolution was then put and carried.

The retiring members of the court of assistants (Messra. J. Harman, L. H. Haslewood, and W. A. Shaw) were re-elected. Mr. G. H. Powall resigned in consequence of failing health. Messrs. W. H. Hornbey, M.P., and J. Somes, M.P., were elected members of the court of assistants. Messra. A. teattie and W. G. Whatman were reappointed auditors. The usual votes terminated the proceedings.

MWYNDY IRON ORE COMPANY.

The first annual general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-

The first annual general niceting of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, Queen-street-place, Upper Thamesitreet, on Monday,—

Mr. Charles Capper (the Chairman of the company) in the chair. The Chairman having declared a quorom of shareholders to be present, Mr. N. Maxwell. (secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The report of the directors stated that the whole of the 40,000 shares were issued, and the amount of 2t. 10s. per share was fully paid, making the paid-up capital of the company 100,000t. The revenue account shows a receipt of 18,633t. 9s. 11d., a receipt comparatively small to that which may be anticipated. The expendividend of 4483t. 3s. 10d., out of which the directors recomment a dividend of 2s. per share, being at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital of the company, leaving a balance of 489t. 3s. 10d. to be carried forward. A considerable sum of money has been expended in new plant, machinery, and general improvements, with a view to the more effectual working of the property. Additional land has been purchased adjoining the Mwyndy estate, which will connect the property with the new narrow gauge extension of the Taff Vale Railway, in such manner as to enable the company to June next, and the directors expect it will materially facilitate their working arrangements, and increase the demand for their ore, by opening up new and extended channels for its sale. Taking into consideration the depressed state of the iron trade during nearly the whole of the time the company has been in operation, and the other circumstances more fully explained in the report of the company's directing managers, the directors submit that the results, so far, cannot be deemed unsatisfactory. The directors have given the question of the erection of blast-furnaces their best consideration, and they recommend that, in accordance with the views of the directing managers, the building of blast-furnaces be postponed.

rectors have given the question of the erection of blast-farnaces their best consideration, and they recommend that, in accordance with the views of the directing managers, the building of blast-furnaces be postponed.

The directing managers' (Messrs. John Taylor and Sons) report was as follows:—
The report of the directors contains the financial results of the first year's operations of this company, and it shows that as an iron ore mine the property can be worked with good profit. The directors have left it to ue, as engineers, to explain the reasons which have caused the amount of profits to be less than was anticipated, and also those which encourage us to look for much larger profits when the mine is more fully laid open. The mode of extracting the iron ore at Mwyndy which had been adopted previous to the time of our appointment was similar to that pursued in the working of a large stone or slate quarry, the whole of the soil and superincumbent rock having been removed. By means of this laborlous and costly operation a perpendicular depth of 70 it. was reached, when it became necessary to sink shafts, drive regular levels, and open a mass of iron ore as a mine, and, in fact, to entirely change the whole modest operandia. The change has not only involved both time and money, but has also prevented the increase to the weekly yield of ore, which was thought to be practicable. Another cause of delay was the introduction of a system of contract labour, an essential to success; and a third, and not a slight one, was the unusual rain-fall of the last year, which impoded the working every way. We can report that, in spite of all these obstacles, the mine has been opened at several different points, and at this moment five shafts are at work, and regular levels are being driven upon the veli. More ground is thus becoming available every week for the advantageous employment of workmen, and the raising of ore of carefully selected quality now averages 130 tons daily, and will in a few weeks more reach 200 tons per di

these levels and workings above them.

Since the company took possession of the property several improvements have been made to it. The farm house has been altered and repaired, and is now occupied by the cashier, our local superintendent. A suitable house has been until for the mining agent, the farm buildings have been repaired, and a roomy stable for the horses employed in the mine has been fitted up. Portions of the land have been drained, useless hedges levelled, and lime manure has been liberally applied. The crops promise well for the coming season. A purchase of an additional piece of land, adjoining the Mwyndy Farm, has been made at a cost of 2100!. This land will be of the greatest importance to the company if the erection of blast-furneces should hereafter be decided upon, and it affords a direct and most convenient access to the narrow gauge line of railway which is now rapidly approaching the boundary of this company's property. We have further to report that the limestone quarry has been well opened out, and is now capable of producing all that is required for the company's purposes. Also that a brick field has been proved, some sheds built, and about 300,000 stock bricks have been made and burnt. Several portions of branch railways leading to the new shafts and other parts of the estate have been formed, and the roads throughout have been extended and repaired. It has been our endeavour to put the mine and the property into such a state as will cannot be production of the mineral which it contains in the cheapest and the most profitable manner.

As directing managers of this company's property, we have deemed it to he our duty.

casure the production of the mineral which it contains in the cheapest and the most groundiable manner.

As directing managers of this company's property, we have deemed it to be our duty to recommend the board to postpone the erection of blast-farnaces, and for the present, at all events, to expend what is necessary in laying open and preparing the mine for a yield of much larger quantities of ore. Of the result of the companitively simple operations of mining we can speak with confidence, and for the reasons presently given we entark to urge upon the shareholders the prudent course of deferring the building of furnaces. During the next two or three years the mine will be much more fully devended to be a supply of the produced, and a supply, not only for sale but for blast-farnaces, will be available. During this time, also, experience in the smelting of the hematite eres of the Liantriesant district without admixture will probably be gained, from the circumstance that other parties are about to erect works in the neighbourhood; and, farther, the narrow gauge system of rallways will open up cheaper supplies of coke and coal, as well as other varieties of iron ere and ironatone, all of which diremantances may be of great use in coming to a final decision upon the subject of erecting blast-farnaces upon the Mwyndy property.

In conclusion, we can report that a good and increasing demand for the produce of the

mine exists, and that the price obtained, although lower than formerly, is such as to leave a good margin of profit; and we would repeat our conviction, that as soon as the new openings now in progress enable us to put out from 200 to 250 tons of over per day, a very handsome return upon the capital invested by the company will be realised. We should strongly recommend that the shareholders should altrody us to try to bring the concern into good profits upon the smallest practicable amount of capital, rather than they should decide that the erection of furnaces should be proceeded with, and a much larger outlay, as well as risk, be thus incurred.

they should decide that the erection of furnaces should be proceeded with, and a much larger outlar, as well as risk, be thus incurred.

The Chainman said the directors had endeavoured in the reports just submitted to place before the proprietors in as plain and succinct a matter as possible the general position and prospects of the undertaking; and, therefore, he need not detain the meeting by any observations, but simply move that the reports of the directors and directing managers, and the statement of accounts be received and adopted.

Mr. Collisson had much pleasure in seconding the proposition, and enquired if the directors, knowing what had been the results of the company's operations during the past half-year, could form any opinion as to the results of the current and the succeeding half-year. Outlet for many opinion as to the results of the current and the succeeding half-year. Outlet for many opinion as to the results of the current and the succeeding half-year. Outlet for many opinion as to the results of the current and the succeeding half-year. Outlet for many opinion as to the results of the current was had been well as the servation. At the present time they were raising about 140 tons per day, but it was hoped that that quantity would soon be increased, as also the profit. Therefore, without committing himself to figures, he might any the inference was obvious.

Mr. Collingon considered that, so far as the operations had been extended in the transition state of the company's workings, the results had been most satisfactory, but he would like to know whether the directors did not anticipate being ultimately able to raise 200 to 250 tons per day. If such were the case, it would be a very simple calculation to ascertain what would be the aggregate result, estimating the profit at 5 s. per ton, which would appear to be about the amount at present realised.

The Chainman replied that amount: but if, for the sake of being on the right side, the average profit were estimated at 3s. 6d. per ton, a very

nortgage was paid off?
The Chairman replied that the directors had been rather seeking to extend the mortage, so as not to make an additional call; and he believed they had succeeded in doueling the time originally given for paying off the mortgage, the real effect being that
he company would have to pay 5 per cent. Interest upon the amount, instead of a call
eling made upon the shares.

Mr. Strovis enquired if any portion of the company's fron had been used by Government in the manufacture of armour-plates, or whether it was likely that any of it would
be used for that purpose?

Mr. Stovin enquired it any possession whether it was likely thus any the ment in the manufacture of armour-plates, or whether it was likely thus any the be used for that purpose?

Mr. J. TAKLOR, jun. (directing manager), stated that, so far as he was aware, there were only two fromworks engaged in the manufacture of armour-plates. The principal use of the Mwyndy iron was in the manufacture of rails and bars, and he did not know that any of it had yet been employed in the manufacture of armour-plates.

Mr. F. Levick (a director) said that the quantity of iron required for the manufacture of armour-plates was not sufficient to produce any material effect upon the ordinary synduction.

STOVIN had made that enquiry because in the original prospectus it was stated

Mr. F. LEVICK (a director) said that the quantity of iron required for the manufacture of armour-plates was not sufficient to produce any material effect upon the ordinary production.

Mr. Stovin had made that enquiry because in the original prospectus it was stated that the iron possessed a peculiar property.

Mr. J. TATIOR, jun., said it was the opinion of many people connected with the iron trade that the brown hematites—of which the Mwyndy ore was one—were especially adapted for the manufacture of this very strong tough iron. As regards the quantity produced, that had gradually been increased, and was likely to continue to be so. There was now opened an enormous quantity of ore ground, and that would be containty angimented, as the levels were in very hard and solid ironstone—in fact, some short time since he was astonished to find what a large quantity was yielded by the exploration of only a few yards. The latest letter stated that the total expense of raising the fron ore averaged about 2s. 2d. per ton, so that there was no great difficulty in determining the rate of profit at which they were working. The main operations at present were the fixing and carrying down the shafts upon the inclines of the beds of ore, and fixing railroad, the incline being very advantageous for that purpose; and also in fitting a pump. Mr. JAMES REKNOLDS enquired the thickness of the beds of ore, and fixing railroad, the incline being very advantageous for that twould be found fluctuating. In some places it had been proved to be 13 fms. (2f. f.,) wide of solid ore, while in others it was not more than 18 to 20 feet. Hence it was extremely difficult to average the measurement of the bed, but there was no doubt that it would be found fluctuating. In some places it had been proved to be 13 fms. (2f. f.,) wide of solid ore, while in others it was not more than 18 to 20 feet. Hence it was extremely difficult to average the measurement of the bed, but there was no doubt the quantity was immense.

The resolution adopting the reports

disfied with the audit that had taken place than it the accounts had been professionally audited.

Mr. Stovin said that in his experience, which it was true had not been very large, he had found that 20%, was the amount allowed.

Mr. J. Funklifs said the amount paid to the auditors, of course, depended upon the voluminous nature of the accounts audited; and again submitted the resolution he had proposed, which, having been seconded by Mr. JAMES REYNOLDS, was put and carried audited.

proposed, which, having been seconded by Mr. James Rennolds, was put and carried manimously.

Lord Dunsanar enquired the practical limits of the company's production of ore, and when those limits would be reached?—Mr. J. Tanden, Jun., said that at present iron ore had been proved to exist nearly continuously over half of the estate—a distance of upwards of 800 yards, but there could not be the slightest doubt that it would be proved to exist throughout the entire property. It would be very difficult to say what the practical limits would be. The ore deposits were between two classes of rock—the limestons and the new red maris—and were precisely of the goological position as other very considerable deposits of this same kind of iron ore, so that it was impossible to say what would be the limit in depth. But there would be no difficulty whatever, by the aid of such machinery as could easily be applied, to carry down their workings to a depth of 400 yards; if that were multiplied by the average quantity produced, the result would be almost fabulous.

be almost fabulous.

Lord DUNARNEY felt much obliged to Mr. Taylor for the information he had just given, but what he (Lord Dunanney) wished to know was what would be the limit of the average daily production ?—M. J. TAYLER, Jun., replied that the directors hoped soon to produce 250 tons per day, but that would not, by any means, be the limit. The present rate of production was limited only by want of machinery, and facilities for advantageously employing an increased number of men. Until those facilities were afforded,

ate of production was limited only by want or machinery, and inculties for advanceously employing an increased number of men. Until those facilities were afforded, be production was practically limited.

Lord Dussankr enquired what would be the rate of production this time next year?

Mr. J. Taxton, jun., said he hoped by that time they would be producing 260 tons or day.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT MINING COMPANY.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday,—Mr. J. PROCTER in the chair.

Mr. J. H. MURCHISON read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the previous one, which were confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that Capt. Richards was prevented from attending by engagements elsewhere, but their resident agent, Capt. Godden, was present, and would be happy to give any explanations which the shareholders might desire.

Mr. Thos Robewanks suggested that the details of the report would be much better understood by those present if the sections were hung up, and the several points referred to as Mr. Murchison came to them in reading the report. He understood that they would require a call, and as they had gone on for several years without one, it would be satisfactory to know why they could not do so still, and what they were to expect in return for the call if they made it.

The sections were then hung up, and Mr. Murchison read the following report, and the several statements of accounts, which showed the balance at bankers to be 554.0s. 1d.; the balance of liabilities over assets, 7994. 9s. 9d.; and the loss on the four months' working, 13894. 6s.

the balance of liabilities over assets, 7991. 9s. 9d.; and the loss on the four months working, 13881. 6s.

April 1.—After a careful inspection of the mine, we beg to hand you our usual four-monthly report for the meeting to be held to-u orrow, showing the progress made in the development thereof during that period.—Murchison's Shaft: Elliott's cross-out south, at the 52 fm. level west, has been extended 12 fms. 2 ft., in which some branches have been met with, containing a little copper, proving the ground to be mineralised. The 42 fm. level west, east of Davis's winze, has been extended 14 fms. 4 ft. 3 in. off. No. 1 south lode, the lode averaging 18 inches wide, and worth ½ ton of ore per fathomin to the present end the lode is of the same size and value. A rise (Heard's) has been put up in the back of the 42 fm. level west, east of Davis's winze, on No. 1 south lode, and communicated with the 30 fm. level above. The lode is 2 fact wide, composed of capel, mundic, quartz, and ore, worth in places ½ ton per fathom. The 30 fm. level west, east of Edwards's cross-cut, on No. 1 south lode, has been driven 19 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. and is 2 fms. to the east of Heard's rise; the lode varies in size from 1 to 2 feet wide, consisting of capel, mundic, peach, and in places ½ ton of ore per fathom. In the present end it is of the same value. Edwards's cross-cut south, at the 30 fm. level west, has been driven 19 fms. 2 ft., and has intersected a branch or lode 4 inches wide, consisting of capel, mundic, peach, and in places ½ ton 10 fm. level has been driven as of Edwards's cross-cut is atill being continued in ground at present rather unfavourable for progress. The 30 fm. level has been driven east of Edwards's cross-cut, on No. 3 south lode, 6 fathoms, and has intersected the cross-course, which has been cut through, and the drivage has been continued east thereof 2 fathoms; the lode on an average is 1½ ft. wide, and consists of capel, mundic, quartz, and ore-saving work. In the new or ventilating shaft, referred to in th

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driven south 10 fms. 4 ft. 3 in., and No. 2 south tin lode has been intersected, on which this level (the 62) has been driven east 12 fms. 5 ft. 6 in., the lode proving 1 foot wide, composed of capel, peach, mundle, and stones of rich copper ore.—Tin Lode: In the 62 fm. level east, Tregenba's cross-cut north has been driven 22 fms. 2 ft., in which the ground is congenial for mineral. The 42 fm. level west, and west of Howe's cross-cut, has been driven 10 fms. 0 ft. 6 in., the lode proving 2/6, ft. wide, composed of capel, mundle, and a little tin ore. This drivage is for the present suspended, and the men are employed driving west of Stanoombe's cross-cut, on No. 1 tin lode. The 42 fathom level west, east of Howe's cross-cut, has been extended 14 fms. 4 ft. 2 in., the lode being of great size, averaging 5 feet wide, composed of capel, mundle, quartz, tin and copper ore, and worth in places ½ ton of the latter per fm. In the present end the lode is o're, and worth in places ½ ton of the latter per fm. In the present end the lode is o're, and worth in places ½ ton of one extended of quartz, mundle, capel, and as little 5 fms., the lode proving 18 inches wide, composed of quartz, mundle, capel, and as little it now. It is like to be served that the No. 1 south lode has at the 42 and 30 fm. level west of Medicin's cross-cut, has been driven provinging appearance we are in great hopes of meeting with something much better, provinging appearance we are in great hopes of meeting with something much better, provinging appearance we are in great hopes of meeting with something much hetter, provinging appearance was of know's cross-cut, on the No. 1 tin lode, the lode has also yielded some good stamps work, as well as in the 42 east. The lode is of great size, yielded some good stamps work, as well as in the 42 east. The lode is of great size, yielded some good stamps work, as well as in the day and in the trial shaft, a till see heing put out for intersected it will be found of increased value; and, upon the whole, the

to have a very good lode there. The cross-cut was driven from the 30, by which the lode was cut. No. I tim lode was reached in 23 fathoms driving in the level above their present, but the underlie was so great that it would take at least 40 fathoms driving to reach it in this.

Mr. Rosewarks said that it appeared to him that there was nothing very rich at present to help them, but he supposed the dressing-floors, &c., had cost a good deal of money, the outlay of which they would hereafter have the full advantage of; and there was another important fact—that all their bills had been charged up, and nothing kept hack. They had now an ample plant upon the mine, and must remember that tin floors were always expensive to put down, even as compared with copper.

Capt. Godden admitted that there was nothing very rich at present, but they had some points to come off, such as the tin lode to be cut in the next level.

Mr. Rosewarks said that above the 22 they could not calculate upon much ore, and enquired how much tin ground they had got opened?

Capt. Godden said that they had 60 fathoms of tin ground opened in length, and there was also some good ground in the winze, where the lode averaged 4 fb. big.

Mr. Murchison observed that he believed it usually took a month or two to get tin floors into proper order for dressing best tin.

Capt. Godden said that it did; they always dressed some common first to fill them up.

Mr. Rosewarks considered that the cross-cut in the 60 seemed to be the great point, and he thought that if the lode improved as it had done they would have a goed mine.

Mr. HORNEHSON said that the flight proved as it had done they would have a goed mine.

Mr. Rosewarks aw by the report that the prospective costs were estimated at 6501, per month, and enquired how much they had been during the past four months?

Mr. MURCHISON said that they should have to build a burning-house, and if their cost-aning was as successful as they expected they would have to put down an additional shaft—perhaps two. In additi

Rosewarne were in the mine he would not be able to tell which of them could be stopped without disadvantage.

Mr. Rosewarne had found that in Gunnis Lake they were so working that the advantage were paying 30s, for every 20s, worth of work they got, and without any other advantage; he hoped it was not the case in their mine.

Capt. Geoder was had every faith in the mine, but as he was the largest shareholder, holding over 660 shares, he, of course, wanted the mine developed as cheaply as possible. The report and accounts were then received and adopted, and upon the proposition of Mr. Rosewarne a call of 5s, per share was made.

Mr. Rosewarne a call of 7s, per share was made.

Mr. Rosewarne a call of received the confidence in Capt. Godden, yet felt that advantage might accrue to the shareholders by some other agent visiting the mine, and pointing out if he saw anything that he thought might be improved, so that Captain Godden might consider the point with him. At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Rosewarne recommended Capt. George Rowe, of Wheal Edward, as an agent in whom he had confidence, and Capt. Godden having also expressed the opinion that Capt. Rowe was a thoroughly competent man, it was unanimously agreed that he should be requested to inspect the mine.

napect the mine.

A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

WHEAL POLMEAR MINING COMPANY.

WHEAL POLMEAR MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of the adventurers was held at the account-house, on the mine, on Tuesday.—Capt. John Dalley in the chair.

The usual preliminaries having been disposed of, the report of the agents and the following statement of accounts were submitted:—Balance last audit, 934. 1s. 6d.; copper ore sold, 28024. 0s. 6d. =28954. 2s. 0d.—Mine cost, four months ending Dec., 15504. 2s. 0d.; merchants bills, eight months ending Dec., 7784. 1es. 10d.; dues on ore sold, 1444. 17s. 7d.: leaving credit balance, 4214. 5s. 7d.

March 31.—Since the last account we have continued driving the 30 east upon Quarry lode; about a fortnight since we intersected a cross-course; the lode to the east of this cross-course is very kindly, being about 2 ft. wide, composed of peach, spar, and mundic; this end is 49 fms. west of the fine course of ore gone down in the bottom of the 15, but from the present appearance of the lode we expect an improvement daily. Quarry lode, in the 15 east, is about 18 in. wide, composed of spar, peach, mundic, and a little copper ore, but it is very propoble that the principal part of the lode is still to the north. We have such a winze 10 fms. under the adit level, about 7 fms. before this end; in this winze we have a lode worth 2 tons of copper ore per fm., and when we get the 15 back under it we shall effect a communication, and then prove the north part of the lode. In the last four months a discovery of much importance has been made upon Gewan's lode, at the adit level, to the west of Lobb's cross-cut; at this point we have passed through a lode which for 10 fms. long produced from 3 to 6 tons of ore per fm.; the lode in the present end has been disordered, but seems to be becoming more settled. At the 15 wet a branch containing ore, which is most likely the south part of Gewan's lode, at the adit level, to the seast of the bunch of ore in the adit. No lode has been cut in the adit cross-cut, south from Lobb's shaft, but we think this end cannot be far from one of the s

NEW WHEAL PROSPIDNICK MINING COMPANY.

The first ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, 13, George-yard, Lombard-street, on Thursday,
Mr. C. A. Floyer in the chair.
Mr. J. Watson (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and a statement of accounts was submitted, which showed a credit balance of 1231. 13s. 10d. The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

Since the present company commenced operations the following work has been done:
—Watson's shaft has been forked to bottom (4 fms. under the 30), and sank to its present depth, 9 fms. We intend to make this sump a 15 fathom one, and hope to be down in about four months time; sinking by six men and three boys, at 25t. per fm. The lode has varied in size and value for the last 4 fathoms sinking, and at one time worth from 3t. to 10t, per fm., at present producing low price stamping work, with occasional rich stones of tim. The 30 has been cleared east and west of this shaft, and the eastern end driven about 3 fms., the lode here is convened of contract wars warned to the from 8L to 10L per fm., at present producing low price stamping work, with occasional rich stones of tim. The 30 has been cleared east and west of this shaft, and the castern end driven about 3 fms.; the lode here is composed of soft spar, mundic, jack, and a little tim throughout. The 30 end work has been driven 3 fms. 5 ft.; the lode in this end is greatly improved in appearance, being larger and better defined; the smalls of which are saving work for tin. This is an important point, as it will shortly be in whole ground to surface, and coming back towards the killais; driving by four men, at 64.6s, per fm. We have commenced a cross-cut south at this ievel, to cut two lodes not seen under the adit, and which have been largely wrought on by ancient miners to that level. This cross-cut is in 5 fms. 4 ft., and should the ground continue as at present we shall see one of the lodes in three months. We have holed a rise from the 20 to the 12, the ground east and west of which is being worked at a tribute of 3s. in 11, by four men; a pitch in the back of the 12 by four men, at 10s. in 1L; ditto in the 20-cast of shaft, by two men, at 12s. 6d. in 1L, the whole at 50l, per ton for tin. In the western part of the mine (which is in killas) we two months since commenced to sink a shaft, that will fall in with Wilson's lode about 15 fms. deep in another month. This shaft is now down 10 fms. 3 ft., and sinking by eight men and four boys, at 71. Par fathom, in very congenial ground for tin. During the past quarter we have had a great deal of his work, built a capstan on Watson's shaft, an angle-bob at surface, erected shears on the new shaft, and laid down 90 fms. of flat-rods. Should our tin pitches continue to Yeldi as much tin as at present, we shall sell 6 tons of tin by the next meeting. The lord's agent visited us yesterday, and spoke highly of our mode and plan of working. The lord's agent visited us yesterday, and spoke highly of our mode and plan of working. The lord's agent visited us yesterday, say spoke highly o

development.

Mr. Shaw thought that for so young a mine the prospects were of an unusually fa-

Mr. Seaw thought that for so young a mine the prospects were of an unusually favourable character.

Mr. Bellogove selt gratified in being interested in an undertaking where, in addition to the promising character of the lodes, the actual position of the company's affairs were so fairly stated.

The Secretary, in answer to further enquiries, remarked that the mine is well provided with machinery and stamping-power, all that was required being a good course of tin, which, he confidently believed, would soon be met with. At present the most important point of operation was the sinking of the new shaft on Wilson's lode, which, at 5 ft. from surface, was from 4 to 5 ft. wide, and of a strong masterly character. This lode would be seen at a depth of 15 fms. in about a month from the present time. The Chairman had heard it was the opinion of competent authorities that this property presented excellent chances of success.

A SHARKHOLDER remarked that the tin made shallow in that district. The old, or Watson's lode, yielded 30 tons of tin in twelve months.

The Secretary, in answer to a remark, stated that Wilson's lode was worked by the former company in the granite; in which a few short bunches of tin were met with; but as greater depth was attained the lode became poor, the influence of the granite destroying its mineral-bearing qualities. The new shoft is now being sunk in the killas, in which the lode has a far more congenial appearance than it had at the corresponding depth in the granite; and the general impression in the neighbourhood of the mine was that good results would be realised in this part of the sett. When upon the mine was that good results would be realised in this part of the sett. When upon the mine was that good results would be realised in this part of the set. When upon the mine was that good results would be realised in this part of the set. When upon the mine was that good results would be realised in this part of the set.

Mr. Shaw saging to bear that no call would be required upon the presen

recently commenced.

The report and accounts having been unanimously received and adopted, the usual compliments to the executive were awarded, when the proceedings terminated.

LEVANT MINERAL COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's office, New Broad-street, on Tuesday,—Mr. P. Anstruther in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the minutes of the last general meeting were confirmed.

office, New Broad-street, on Tuesday,—Mr. P. Anstruther in the chair. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the minutes of the last general meeting were confirmed.

The directors' report stated that the loss shown in the accounts made up to December last is in a great measure to be attributed to the aimost total stagnation of the trade in emery, and to the great reduction in price to which the company has had to submit consequent upon the competition of the importers of the Greek emery. The accounts now submitted leave no doubt of the produces of the resolution adopted at the special meeting on Feb. 18 last, and which would now be submitted for confirmation. The Chainsan, having moved the adoption of the report and accounts, stated that if any doubt had existed as to the policy of the measure brought before the shareholders at the last special meeting, the accounts just submitted would certainly remove that doubt. Mr. CATER seconded the proposition for the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. Ghodos enquired the quantity of emery that had been sold during the past twelve months, and he would also like some information as to how the liabilities had been incurred, and siso the reason the law charges had not been paid?

The Chainnan said that in the present state of the company there was no objection to state how many tons had been sold, and, therefore, he would say that during the twelve months there had been sold 1336 tons 19 cwts. As regards the liabilities, they were very simply explained—3000/l. was owed to the company's bankers, there was 18 months salary due to the directors, there were one or two small bills for freight on emery and warehousing. As regards the law charges, the board anticipated they would have been known, and included in the balance-sheet; but they had been unable to do so, owing to one of the leading members of the firm being abroad.

Mr. Gordon had understood that there would be no law charges when the solicitor received a salary.

The Chainman said that the solicitor ha

as possible.

The motion for the confirmation of the resolution was put and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors was passed.

The Chairman, on behalf of his colleagues and himself, begged to return their best thanks for the vote just passed, and assured the proprietors that the board had done its best to earn their favour; and certainly for the last three years the office had not been a sinecure, but one of anxious and very difficult duty. The proceedings then terminated.

as thanks for the vote jost passed, and assured the proprietors that the board had done its a state the reaver as the effice had not been a sinceure, but one of anxious and very difficult duty. The proceedings then terminated. FOREIGN MINES.

MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA.—Santa Ana, Feb. 12: The steamer is to be dispatched so heatily that we have not had time to completed our monthly seconds. The country of the

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDOVEY.—A. Ede, March 30: The lode in the winze sinking under the 32 is very large, producing a little lead, but not at present of much value; the lode being severy large, we are only carrying a part of it. I think the most productive part remains yet to take down, which we shall do as soon as the winze is through to the 42: I think it will be this week. I have four men sinking and two rising; these men are traming and filling their own stuff. Nothing has been done on the new lode lately discovered since my report for the meeting. We have at surface dressing, &c., three men and five boys, also a sunit and carpenter.

ABERFFRWD AND BONSALL.—J. Roach, April 1: The Aberfirwd cross-cut was driven 4 fims. 2 ft. leat month; the forebreats is in a light-blue clay-slate, highly congenial to the lead ore, therefore I believe when the lodes are intersected we shall find them well charged with lead. I have re-let the cross-cut to four men, the month, at 75s. per fathom. The winze sinking under the adit level, in Bonsall, on the lode, is carried 8 ft. long. There is not much alteration in the value of that part of the lode cut fin sinking since my last advice; it is still yielding 5 to 6 cwts. of silver-lead per fathom. The south, or footwall, part of the lode has not been seen, but we shall cross-cut it when the winze is sunk deep enough, which is re-lot to six men, at 160, per fathom, the month. We have fixed bellows, auvil, &c., in smiths' shops, and we are now doing our own work upon the mine.

ATLAS.—J. Warren, April 1: On Saturday the following bargains were set for the present month:—The 35 fm. level east, to drive by six men, at 121. per fathom; the lode here is of just the same size and value that it was last week; we have taken down about 2 fect of the lode, which preduced from samples 3 cwts. of beautiful crystallies throken in other parts of the mine, it being free from cryper, and will in all probability bring a better price in the markets. The 35 west, to drive by six men, at 111. 10s. per fathom, the lode

We have set two more men to quarry; we have pienty of excellent stone. In we have beautiful ground, with the water and all the faces in the atone quite fully expect to cut mountains of lead very shortly. All things progress satisfac-net the mine is exciting expectation.

house. We have set two more men to quarry; we have pienty of excellent stone. In driving we have beautiful ground, with the water and all the faces in the stone quite yeal. I faily expect to cut mountains of lead very shortly. All things progress satisfactedly, and the mine is exciting great attention.

COPPER HILL,—J. Inch, March 28: Michell's Lode: The 80 cast is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom; the 70 cast, 3 tons; No. 1 winze, sinking under this level, 2 tons; No. 2 winze, sinking under this level, 2 tons; No. 2 winze, sinking under this level, 2 tons; No. 2 winze, sinking under this level, 2 tons of ore per fath. The 70 west, from Cross's winze, is worth 1 ton of ore per fam.—Stevens' Shaft: The 70 west, on the north lode, is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. All other bargains in the mine are without atteration.

CROOKHAVEN.—Capt. Thomas, March 80: During the past week, notwithstanding the great indiux of water, we have made fair progress, but I am convinced to carry down the shaft specially the pitwork must be altered, which, if made as I have suggested, will materially ease the burden on the cogine, which would then go on safer and better. Dapth is an object that should be attained as quick as possible, as here all perseased, results are found. I have set the engine-shaft to sink 10 fms. for 104., reasonable allowance to be made far putting in timber. The ground in the bottom of the engine-shaft is every promising for mineral, and for good results in depth. I propose to stop the 70 cross-cut north, and my strong impression is that this lode when we reach 80 fms. will be a valuable one. The cargo of boats is arrived; the 130 tons was delivered on the mine in three days.

CRANE.—Captain Skewis, March 30: Crane Lode: There is nothing new since my last report.—Brigan Lode: The lode in the shaft is 2½ ft. wide, composed of flookan, white priam, par, and a large quantity of mundle, presenting a much better appearance than I have seen in the shaft before; the lode in the winze east of this shaft is 18 in. wide, co

which composed of spar, mundic, lack, and occasional stones of isad and copper ore. We have intersected this lode in the cross-cut north, 20 fms. under adit; we are not yet through it; as far as seen it is about 2 fact, winde, composed of jack, mundic, lend, and copper ore, and it is a very fine lode indeed. In the cross-cut north of the 50 the end is letting down more water.

CROWAN CONSOIS.—J. Seymour, April 1: The masons are still progressing satisfactorily with the building of engine-house. The bot end will be to tis height some time to-day. I hope in about a fortnight from this time we shall be heaving in and fixing the engine, which is now all on the mine; we dnished bringing it home on Monday last. The tributer is dressing up his ore, and will sell it some day next week. We have been down in the adit at Wheal Strawberry Mine, and find some good orey ground there; we broke some fine stones of black and grey copper from the lode; I shall be for letting a pick or two there; I hope on Saturday next, which will be our pay and setting-day. CROWLWM.—J. Roach, April 1: I believe from indications that we shall soon intersect the lode here. The gristone is very favourable for the production of lead ore. CWMBRANE.—T. P. Thomas: In the shaft sinking below the 30 the lode is wide, of a very promising appearance, and is now producing from 1½ to 2 tons of lead ore. CWMERIN.—March 31: The lode in the 32 contains ciay-siste, quartz, blended and spots of lead ore, but not to values. The lode in the stope over the back of this leve is 5 ft. wide, worth 12 owts, of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 20 is 1 yard wide, composed of clay-siste, carbonate of lime, copper, and branches of lead ore; but present value is about ½ ton of the latter per fm., but shows symptoms of improvement. There are some stopes in course of working over the back of this level, the lode yielding on an average from 3 to 1 ton per fm. The lode in the 20 is 1 yard wide, composed of clay-siste, carbonate of lime, copper, and branches of lead ore; but wit

down the lode to the south, in the 30, have broken down some good atones of lead and copper ore; the lode is of very great width, and we have not yet cut through it. Our water is getting low in our pond, and without a change in the weather soon I fear we shall not be able to continue the drainage to the bottom. We have had but little rain for some time past.

EAST BEAM.—J. Webb, jun., April 2: Setting for the month:—The cross-cut south in the 20, to continue through south lode, by six men, at 140! per fathom. The backs of north lode to stope by four men, at 20s, per fm. Two men to drive west of engine-shaft, on the same lode, at 30s, per fm. Here we have a kindly plece of ground opening out, but, not having taken down the lode since last report, I cannot state any additional value. The south lode continues of the same character and value, and the north lode, in the stope, is worth 14!, per fm. We hope to get the stamps to work in three weeks.

EAST CARADON.—James Secondoe, April 1: Cannet Lode: The 70 east is worth 55! per fm.; 70 west, 18!; 30 east, 32!, per fm.

EAST CARN BEEA.—T. Glanville, J. Scholar, April 1: In the 60 west the lode is yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 60 east the lode is 2ft. wide, composed of spar and copper ore, but not enough of the latter to value. In the stopes in back of the 60 the lode is yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 50 the lode is yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the hone sinking below the 50 the lode is yielding 2 ton of ore per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 50 the lode is yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom; the quantity driven in each level during the past week. In No. 2 level, on St. Jame's lode, we have driven 6 ft., and have set to four men to drive at 51. los, per fathom; the lode much the same in every respect as when last reported, presenting a most promising appearance. No. 1 St. John's has been driven 2 ft. 6 in., and have set to two men loddrive at 51. los per fathom; the lode wouth the same in every respect as whe

portin part, the part of the lode being carried is 4 feet wide, of capel, iron, quartz, grossan, prian, and a little black oxide of copper. In Mollard's cross-cut, in the 88 east, driving morth, the ground is rather hard, which makes the progress slow. In the 66 east the ground in the rise in the back is favourable for progress, which is being put up on the south side of the lode. In the 66, east of Colling's cross-cut, driving on the north part of the lode, the lode is 2½ fet. wide, worth 10½ per fathom. In Jenkins's winze, sinking below the 66, on the north part of the lode, east of Colling's cross-cut, the lode is 4 feet wide, unproductive. In the 45 east the ground in the rise in back is favourable for progress; the part of the lode cartel is 2½ fet wide, composed of peach, prian, quartz, and producing rich stones of yellow copper ore. In the 88. west of Hitchins's engine-shaft, the ground in the cross-cut driving north is composed of expel, quartz, killas, &c. FKANK MILLS,—J. P. Nicholls, J. Cornish, April 1: We are now engaged sinking is still a shade better, and appears to be gradually improving as we go down. The 72 fm level north, on the west branch, is a tressent unproductive, but the ground is of the best description, and we are, therefore, expecting an improvement in this end soon. In the 60 north, on the same branch, the lode has much improved since our report of inst week. In opening the east side of the level we found a great part of the lode standing, which, with the part we were then carrying, would yield 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. The value of the end to-day is quite equal to this quantity, 1½ ton per fm. The stope in back of the 60, on same branch, is much the same as last reported. The tribute department, also, is just the same as last reported, yielding about the same amount of ore.

GARREG.—W. Sandce, April 1: The lode in the end, driving west from the bottom of the 90, has not locked quite so well during the part day or two; the ore has been more mixed with calamine, clay, &c., but the lo

se looking well, and yessing as a season with the season way satisfactories, can be season way satisfactories. G. Oates, March 28: The ground in Harvey's en-ince-shaft, sinking below the 61, is still hard and spare for sinking. The lode in the 1, driving east of this shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 4i, per fm.; the lode at this level, west a mid shaft, is small and poor. The lode in the cases-course shaft, sinking below the

49, is 18 in. wide, producing stones of copper ore, with a more promising appearance. The lode in the 49, east of this shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, containing stones of copper ore, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the 32, driving east of the above shaft, has very much looproved in the past week; it is about 3 ft. wide, and worth 20t. per fim., of a very promising character. The lode in the 42, cast of Trelease's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, with the stones of copper ore. We have not yet intersected any lode in the adit cross-cut, either north or south.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—T. Trelease, March 28: The south part of the lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 47, as about 15 in. wide, worth 12t, per fm. The lode, worth 12t, per fm. The lode in No. I winze, sinking below the 47, and west of said shaft, is 3 ft. wide, and worth 17th 10 15t. per fm. The lode in No. I winze, sinking below the 47, and west of said shaft, is 3 ft. wide, and worth 17th 10 15t. per fm. The lode in No. I winze, sinking below the 47, and lone to the 50 in the course of next week. No lode yet intersected in the 40 cross-cut south. New Brigan lote in the 50. Rawden's shaft, is 16 in. wide, with spots of copper ore. Brown's tin lode in the 17t, driving west of cross-cut, is 2ft, wide, producing a little tin, but not to value, asving work for tin. We have cleared Sieggan's shaft to the back of the 59. Rivershaft is 8 fms. below the 10. We sampled yesterday all the tinstaff we have broken on the mine, which is 82 tons, of about the usual quality.

GREAT RETALLACK.—Wm. H. Reynolds, March 31: No change of importance in any of the ends since my last. The lode in the shaft is spotted with copper and lead, and the water is not so powerful as it has been.

GREAT wile AL BADDERN.—J. Jankin, March 28: The ground in Hill Brothers shaft continues favourable for sinking; at this spoit we are pushing on with all speed. In the end driving east from new shaft, on the tin lode, the lode is from 2 to 3 feet big, producing tinstiff for the stamps, and looking prom

shaft continues (avourable for sinking; at this point we are pushing on with all speed. In the end driving east from new shaft, on the tin lode, the lode is from 2 to 3 set big, producing tinstuff for the stamps, and looking promising as we extend our level eastward. We are making every preparation to receive the stamps, so that there be no delay in crecting the same.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—T. Trelease, E. Richards, J. Petherick, Wm. Trelease, R. Glies, March 31: We have not yet made the necessary preparations for sinking Harvey's engine-shaft below the 130, but hope to complete it by the end of the present week. The lode in the 130 is about 3 ft. wide, saving work for tin, and of a more promising character. We have communicated the 120, east of this shaft, with Carbies' winze; the lode in this end is about 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin and copper ore, but not of much value; we expect an improvement in this end very shortly, looking at the lode in Carbies' winze, also in the 110, east of this point. The lode in No. 2 winze, sinking below the 110, so the south branch, east of the cross-cut; this branch in the hottom of the winze is at present small, producing a little tin and copper ore, but not of much value. The lode in the 110, driving east, is small, and still disordered with the elvans. The lode in Trevenning's winze, sinking below the 100, is 4 feet wide, worth 201, per fathorn. The lode in the 100, cast of Matthews's shaft, is 8 feet wide, worth 1201, per fathorn. The lode in the lovel, west of Fielding's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 151, per fathorn. The lode in the 90 seast of Matthews's shaft, is 18 in wide, composed principally of mundie, containing a little copper ore, but not of much value. The lode in the winze sinking below the 90, east of Matthews's shaft, is 18 in wide, composed principally of mundie, containing a little copper ore, but not to value.

Because of the cross-cuts and the winzer is shaft, is 8 in wide, composed for principally of mundie, containing a little copper ore, but not to va

as looking well, but it is evident that we receive a south, in the 20, is driving with a calculate on permanent course of one. The cross cut south, in the 20, is driving with a calculate on permanent course of one. The cross cut south, in the 20, is driving with a calculate on permanent course of one. The cross cut south, in the 20, is driving with a calculate one of the course of the course

yield much lead.

LADY BERTHA.—Capis. Harpur and Metherell, April 1: In the 41 east the lode is just now not quite so good as it was last week, being 2 feet wide, composed of quartz, peach, Iron, mundic, and 'ore, worth of the latter 1½ ton, or 41. 10s., per fm. In the wines sinking below the 41 east we are down 7 fms., where the lode is about 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, and mundic, intermixed with stones of ore. In the cross-cut driving north in the 30 east the ground is rather barder for exploring; we have just intersected a small branch in this end carrying stones of veillow coney can. Increasive. intersected a small branch in this end carrying stones of yellow copper ore. In opening the ground south of this level (the 30) for rising towards the new shaft, we are propressing favourably; the lode in the stopes in back of this level is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, consisting of ore and mandle, worth of the former b tone, or 151, per fm. The lode in the 20 east is composed of quarts, mandle, and ore, good saving work. We have nothing particular to inform you of in the tribute department; the pitches throughout the mine are producing much as usual. In the new eastern shaft the ground is still favourable for sinking—down 5 fms, below the 30. We have commenced getting out the ground for the new wheel-pit.

producing much as usual. In the new eastern shaft the ground is still favourable for sinking—down 5 fms. below the 30. We have commenced getting out the ground for the new wheel. pit.

LEEDS AND ST. AUBYN.—John Curtis. April 2: The engine-shaft is sinking by 12 men, at 32, per fm., and is down 6 ft. below the 10: the lode is worth 121.10s, per fm. The lode in the eastern end, driving at 25s, per fm., is worth 44. per fm. The lode in the eastern end at the 10, driving at 25s, per fm., is worth 50s, per fm. The pitches in the back of the 10, working at 3s. in 11, are looking well.

LONG RAKE.—F. Evans, April 1: The lode in the 70 east is large and promising, in pretty easy ground, and worth 5 cwis. per fm. The 60 east produces good saving work, as also the 60 west. The atopse in back of the 70 will average 8 cwis. of lead or per fm. The stope in back of the 60 east is worth ½ ton per fathorn. We are preparing everthing for our plunger, which we hope to fix in about a week, after which we shall resume sinking the engine-shaft. Everything is being prosecuted in the best manner.

LOWER PARK.—Wm. Davies, April 2: The winzesinking below the 60 yard level is easy for sinking, and producing a little ore, but not enough to value. The 40 yard level is easy for sinking, and producing a little ore, but not enough to value. The 40 yard level is easy for sinking, and producing a little ore, but not enough to value. The 40 yard level is the east end is not so promising, and we have suspended it. The shaft at the west mine is now down 10 fms., and 1 think the lode is near, from the increase of water, but the east end is not so promising, and we have suspended it. The shaft at the west mine is now down 10 fms., and 1 think the lode is near, from the increase of water, but the eastings are not yet on the mine, although ordered when we ommenced the shaft. They may be here by Monday or Tuesday, then we shall go on without let to cross-cut the lode.

MCHELLL.—Wm. Sandoe, April 1: During the past week we have sunk the engine-shaft ab

MERILLYN.—W. Sandoe, April 1: The 20, south of shaft, continues to yield a quantity of rather coarse dressing ore stuff, but the lode is highly promising. The bottom end north is nather poor for lead or est present. The bottom and south is divining on a very kindly lods, which produces a good mixture of lead ore. The winns sinking in both over the produce of the produces a good mixture of lead ore. The winns sinking in both over the produce of the produce of the produce of the produce of the produce. MixBRA UNION.—W. T. Harris, April 2: The lode in the 100 yard level south is as last reported. We have suppended driving this level for the present, and placed the men to fix penthouse, de., at Brabner's shaft. The pitch in bottom of the 90 yard level sent that the produce of the

operations are chiefly confined to our bottom levels. Our tribute pitches are much the same as usual. All surface operations are going on in the most satisfactory manner. In our next sampling we shall have a pile of the best ore ever yet raised in this mins; and, judging from present appearances, we are evidently commencing to open up a great mine here.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Gianville, G. Davey, April 1: In the 152, east of the flat-rod shaft, the tode is 18 in. wide, chiefly composed of spar. In the winze under the 142 the lode is divided; the north part is 18 in. wide, producing good stones of grey copper ors, and the south part is 1 ft. wide, yielding a little tin. In the 102, west of Grace's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding stones of copper and the over the 102 the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding stones of copper ore.

NORTH BULLER.—R. Pryor, J. Webb, March 27: Setting Report: King's flat-rod shaft to sink below the 70 by six men and three boys, at 204, per fm.; in cutting through the south wall of the shaft we have discovered that there is a part of the lode standing in that direction, but have not as yet seen enough to say much about it; it is letting out a quantity of water, which we consider to be a favourable indication. The 70 to drive east of this shaft by four men, at 44, per fm.; the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of mondic, peach, and spar; this end is nearing an elvas course, which we regard as an important feature. The 70 cross-cut to drive north of shaft by six men, at 71, per fathom. The 78 to drive east of the engine-shaft by six men, at 104, per fm., to carry the level of two which is all in lode, composed of mundic, peach, and spar, and tinny throughout, as well as producing good stones of copper ore. We have no north or south wall of this lode in the end at present, but after driving 2 fms. we intend to ent through north and south to ascertain its size and value. We have seen quite enough of the favourable indications and character that this lode presents to recommend the adventurers at one

good stones of ore.

NOBTH WHEAL BUSY.—J. G. Crase, April 1: The lode in the 72 east is improving, and producing good stones of tin. The lode in the 72 west is 1 ft. 6 in. wide, yielding saving work. The lode in the 62 east is looking remarkably well, being 3 ft. wide, worth 301, per fm. I think in this end we have the commencement of the course of the

rorth 30f. per fm. I think in this sun we are the read in the level above.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—W. Godden, March 26: We have commenced Heard's less above the back of the 42, by which the two ends will be properly ventilated. We are tried the stamps, which are quite satisfactory, but the dressing-floors are not quite insisted. We shall commence stampling the latter part of next week or the commence stampling the latter part of next week argo ving in the back, there is a large wigh in the back, which it is anticipated will tend to a good discovery. In this there is a large good lode, the back looking well. In the 80 south the lode is good. We have jurious north between 6 and 7 fms.; water is coming from the north, as well are presented to anticipation, it will

large vugh in the back, which it is anticipated will tand to a good discovery. In the 65 there is a large good lode, the back looking well. In the 80 south the lode is good. We have 'driven north between 6 and 7 fms.; water is coming from the north, as we expect we are not far from the lode; and should it prove equal to anticipation, it will open up quite a new mine, as that part has not been seen below the adit level there; this looks promising, as it will be all unwrought ground from the 80 to adit level. One holier is in its place, and the other will be finished on Saturday, and in its place by Wedneday next; after that it will take three weeks to put them to work. We wish all this to be completed before the meeting. Theore on the mine we wish to keep back, so as to put another month's ore with it, when we hope the standard will have advanced. Our pay-day is next Saturday.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—Wm. Tregay, T. Delbridge, J. Thomas, March 35: Sump: The shaftmen have been about the skip-road and penthouse all the week, as they could not sink while this was being completed. The penthouse at the 120 is now in the shaft, cased from the 110 to the 120, the skip-road completed to the latter level, and handing commenced from there to-day. The 120 east and is improving, now worth about 8. Beer fathom. The 120 west end is worth 23, per fin., but we have no north will be found are shooting out the ground in that direction, believing that more time will be found when the skip-road is brought down, we shall be enabled to take sway the imgrend opened in the 120 to very good advantage. The pitches in bottom of the 110 surp in the bottom of this level also produces stones of tin. The wins is the bottom of this level also produces stones of tin. The wins in the bottom of this level also produces stones of tin. The wins is the bottom of this level also produces stones of tin. The 100 west end is worth 31, per fin. The 90 west, on Martine lode, is worth 32, per fin. The 90 west, on Martine lode, is worth 33, per fin. The 90 wes

is 4 ft.

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siming below the 70, to without alteration. The lode in the 70, each of this shall, is 18 in, when purpointive. The lode in the 50 each is disordered by a cross-branch, but when freed from this influence no doubt it will again prove productive. REDMOOR, —T. Taylor, April 1. The lode in the 50 west, an Johnston in the 40 wide, worth about 50, per fathout a great of the 10 to 1

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of the lode being carried is about 4 ft. wide, yielding low-price tinstuff. The main part of the lode is still standing to the north of the winze, and cannot be taken away to ad-rantage until a communication is effected with the stopes in back of the 60. The new math lode in the deep adit east is about 12 in. wide, producing rich work for tin, worth M. par fm. No other change to notice.

THE ANCIENT BRITISH TIN TRADE.

In the Journal of March 14 we published a very interesting review of Dr. Smith's new work upon the Ancient British Tin Trade, which we had received from an intelligent correspondent, although we had previously expressed a contrary view with regard to the arguments put forward by the author, our object being, as it ever is, to give every facility for discussion, in order that truth may be arrived at. The review alluded to containing a very faithful abstract of Dr. Smith's book, we think it was but justice to him that it should have been published, as our readers have now sufficient data before them to enable them to form an opinion of the relative merits of any arguments that may be adduced by Dr. Smith or his opponents in

taining a very faithful abstract of Dr. Smith's book, we think it was but justice to him that it should have been published, as our readers have now sufficient data before them to enable them to form an opinion of the relative merits of any arguments that may be adduced by Dr. Smith or his opponents in the discussion to which the publication of his book must inevitably lead. It was very say at an earlier date to take traditions and doubtful assertions as facts, but happily we now live in an age when all hypotheses which will not bear examination are east to the winds, although they may have been received as orthodox for ages, and although they may have been received as orthodox for ages, and although their subversion may revolutioniae as whole science.

Whether we take the known character and habits of the people of the western portion of England at the time of Cassar, or any other egaglity reliable data, we can find nothing whatever to justify the supposition that England supplied the Mediterranean with tim previous to the time of the Roman Emperors. The very name by which we know the metal is opposed to the conclusion that it is of English origin. It is a fact almost invariably observed by philologists that the introduction of an unknown product, animal, or substance, from a foreign country is usually accompanied by the introduction of the well known words guita percha, kangaroo cinchona, and tinnamerable other words, even within the last few years; and it is by the same process that the Parech engineers have become familiar with the name stuffing-box (pronounced stoofarh bokes), and various other terms connected with railway and machinery, which at some other terms connected with railway and machinery of the state of the control of t

FRANCE v. ENGLAND.—A correspondent of the Times, referring to the atement that "Plates of 4½ and 5 in. thick of French manufacture have wtatement that "Plates of 4\frac{1}{2}\$ and 5 in, thick of French manufacture have very far surpassed in resisting powers any which have been manufactured in this country," says—"I must respectfully beg leave to take exception to this conclusion. Having attended and reported to you the results of all the most important trials and experiments here with plates during the past four years, I can asser from my own knowledge that both the Thames fromworks Company, and Messrs. John Brown and Co., of Sheffield, have submitted plates here for trial as greatly superior to the French plates, referred to by 'Old England', as the French plates were to those they chanced to be pitted against on their day of trial. Both the French plates were certainly magnificent specimens of ship's armour, and far above the average, but let us have their history. Were they selected at hapbazard from a number of other manufactured plates or were they made to order specially for trial? While doing justice to our English manufacturers on so important a matter, it is also but justice to notice a feeling existing in common with 'Old England', my humble self, and a thousand others who have given any attention whatever to the subject, and the justice of which will, no doubt, be acknowledged by all our great armour-plate manufacturers. It is this—the armour-plate question in its present phase is capable of austaining an almost indefinite amount of ventilation, while undue secrecy on the part of officials may only lead to disastrous national results; and, at the same time, although we are the greatest producers of iron in the world, we may possibly of late have been going in for quantity in production more than quality."

Modern Inventions not Always New.—You are, I believe, at all

in the world, we may possibly of late have been going in for quantity in production more than quality."

MODERN INVENTIONS NOT ALWAYS NEW.—You are, I believe, at all times willing to give publicity to facts which may tend to promote the manufactures of this country, and, assuredly, in many cases, none will contribute more to this important result than the communication of evidence in proof of the invalidity of troublesome patents. This horrible patent incobus has become intenesty oppressive and annoying; and it is a great satisfaction to be able to do anything which may, even in the least degree, abate the nulsance. An account of a peculiar alloy of brass with small quantities of it in and iron appeared in your columns some time ago; and there is reason to believe that it has not been in vain. But this, or a very similar alloy, I find, is secured by a patent in Engiand, of which the specification is now before me; it is dated 1860 (No. 278), and at the end the words are as follow:—"I claim the exclusive manufacture and use of the metal alloy, or amaigam, produced by the fusion of copper, zinc, and iron, as hereinbefore described or set forth." The patentee does not confine himself to exact proportions of the component metals; but he states that the alloy is best made of 601b, by weight of copper, 38 lbs. 2 oz. of zinc, and I lb. 8 oz. of Iron. Taking 601b, of copper as the standard, the proportion of sinc may be increased, even as far as 44 lb., and that of Iron diminished to ½ lb., or increased to 31b. Now, 30r, permit me to present you with the following extract from the specification of a patent granted in 1779 (Dec. 10, No. 1240) to J. Keir, and invite you to compare it with the claim set forth in the specification of the preceding patent. The title of Keir's invention is "'for a compound metal capable of being forged when purposes where other metals have been used or applied." The alloy is made by combining together 1000 lbs. by weight of copper, 75 lbs. of zinc, and 515 of iron. I think, 81r, you will be

EXPERIMENTAL ESSAYS .- Under this title a new volume of Weale' EXPERIMENTAL ESSAYS.—Under this title a new volume of Weale's Educational Works has just been issued by Messrs. Virtue Brothers and Co., of Amen Corner, who have purchased the copyright of the entire series; it contains three highly interesting essays by Mr. C. Tomlinson, the lecturer on physical science in King's College School, and author of Tomlinson's Cyclopedis of Useful Arts. The essays are respectively—On the Motions of Camphor on Water, on the Motion of Camphor towards the Light, and on the History of the Modern Theory of Dew. The essays are admirably written, and display a large amount of careful and diligent research, and they are preceded by an introduction, which contains hints and traisms which slone are worth many hundred times the cost of the book (one and trusms winch alone are worth many hundred times the cost of the look (one shilling) to those who aspire to be great. Mr. Tomlinson tells us love of one's subject is absolutely necessary to success, and in this we perfectly agree with him. Omina viscid amore, he says, is true in science as in morals. Science must be cultivated for her own sake: fame may or may not attend the cultivation; profit seldom or never. The easilys will well repay attentive reading, whilst they have the additional advantage that they lead the reader to a train of thought which is well calculated to be of service to him whatever occupation he may be engaged in, provided light and heat are availed of.

BULLER AND BERTHA MINING COMPANY.-Vice-Chancellor Wood has 7. 7s. 6d. per share upon the contribut the official manager, on April 14.

CUMBERLAND BLACK-LEAD MINING COMPANY .- The list of contri will be settled by Mr. Com. Fane, at the Court of Bankruptcy, on April 13. LLANHARRY HEMATITE IRON ORE COMPANY.—Creditors are requised particulars of their debts or claims to Mr. R. P. Harding, of Serie-street, the il liquidator, before May 29, on which day a meeting will be held before the Mother Police.

DEVON NEW COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED),—Creditors are quested to forward particulars of their claims by May 4 to Mr. W. Montes, the liquidator

To Directors, Solicitors, Secretaries, &c

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONNECTED WITH PUBLIC COMPANIES.—Now ready price 2s. 6d., A HADY BOOK OF WHAT TO DO AND HOW TO DO IT, IT ORDER TO FORM ANY MERCANTILE, MINING, AND OTHER JOINT-STOCK Companies. Designed as a Practical, Guide for Projectors, Promoters, Directors, Shareholders, Creditors, Solicitors, Secretaries, and other officers. By Thomas Tappino, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. London: Published at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C., and to be had of all booksellers and newsmen.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET-LONDON, April 2, 1863.

| | COPPER. & s. d. | BRASS. Per. lb. |
|----|--|--|
| | Best selectedp. ton 92 0 0 | Sheets 8%d9%d. |
| | Tough cake # 89 0 0 | Wire 8%d 9d. |
| Œ | Tile 89 0 0 | Tubes 10%d11%d. |
| • | Burra Burra " 94 0 0-95 0 0 | FOREIGN STEEL, Per Ton. |
| 1 | Copper wirep. lb. 0 1 01/4 - | Swedish, in kegs (roiled) 15 10 0- |
| 7 | ditto tubes 0 1 0 | |
| , | Sheathing & bolts p.ton 96 0 0 | |
| r | Bottoms 101 0 0 | Ditto, in faggots 17 0 0-18 0 0 |
| • | Old (Exchange) 82 0 0 | English, Spring 18 0 0-23 0 0 |
| | | Bessemer's, Engineers Tool 44 0 0 |
| t | thon, Per Ton. | " Spindle 30 0 0 |
| ~ | Bars, Welsh, in London. 6 5 0-6 10 0 | QUICESILVER 7 0 0 p. bottle |
| r | Ditto, to arrive 6 5 0 | SPELTER. Per Ton. |
| | Nail rods 7 0 0 | Foreign 17 17 6-18 0 0 |
| 1 | " Stafford, in London 7 10 0- | To arrive 18 0 0 |
| : | Bars ditto 7 5 0-8 0 0 | |
| 4 | Hoops ditto 8 7 6-8 10 0 | EING. |
| | Sheets, single 9 5 0- 9 15 0 | In sheets 23 0 0-23 5 0 |
| | | TIN. |
| • | | English, blocks119 0 0 |
| 9 | Bars, common.ditto 5 10 0- 5 15 0 | Ditto, Bars (in barrels), 120 0 0 |
| | Bars, common, ditto 5 10 0- 5 15 0 Ditto, merchant, in Tees 6 10 0- | Ditto, Refined 124 0 0 |
| | | Banca |
| 0 | Ditto, railway, in Wales 5 12 6- | Straits125 0 0 |
| 0 | Ditto, Swed. in London. 11 15 0-12 10 0 | |
| - | To arrive 11 15 0-12 10 0 | TIN-PLATES.* |
| | Pig, No. 1, in Clyde 2 14 6-3 0 0 | IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx. 1 8 0- 1 8 6 |
| | Ditto, f.o. b. in Tees 2 8 0-2 10 0 | IX Ditto 1st quality , 1 14 0- 1 14 6 |
| 1 | Ditto, forge, f.o.b. in Tees 2 5 0 | IC Ditto 2d quality , 1 4 6- 1 6 0 |
| ١, | Staffordshire Forge Pig | IX Ditto 2d quality , 1 10 6- 1 12 0 |
| 5 | | IC Coke 1 3 0- 1 4 0 |
| đ | LEAD. | IX Ditto n 1 9 0- 1 10 0 |
| 0 | English Pig, ordny. soft 20 15 0-21 5 0 | Canada platesp. ton 12 10 0-13 0 0 |
| 1 | Ditto (WB) 28 0 0 | In London; 20s. less at the works. |
| 1 | Ditto sheet 21 10 0 | Yellow Metal Sheathing .p. 1b. 81/4d81/4d. |
| | Ditto red lead 21 10 0-21 15 0 | Sheetsp. lb. 7%d8d. |
| 0 | Ditto white 26 0 0-27 0 0 | |
| r | Ditto patent shot 23 15 0-24 0 0 | Indian Charcoal Pigs 6 12 6- 6 15 0 |
| n | Spanish 20 0 0-20 10 0 | in London |
| 18 | At the works, ls. to | o 1s. 6d. per box less. |
| e | | |
| 4: | - | |

REMARKS.—A greater amount of quietude has pervaded the metal market during this week than for several weeks past, and prices have in some few instances yielded slightly in favour of buyers; most descriptions of metals,

instances yielded slightly in favour of buyers; most descriptions of metals, however, continue steady at former rates, but none have improved upon the quotations given last week.

COPPER.—English manufactured remains firm at full price; demand very moderate. Cake, tile, and ingot are rather less enquired for, but still are held for full rates. In foreign there is very little activity, and prices are gradually approximating more closely to English descriptions. Burra Burra is difficult to realise above 94L; Kapunda, 95L; Chili, 82L; and Spanish Abut 86L.

Spanish about 861.

Spanish about 86%.

IRON.—Railway bars dull at quotations. Merchant bars in less demand, 52, 12s. 6d. at the works, 6%, 5s. f.o.b. in London. Staffordshire very firm, and in good steady request. Swedish bars, notwithstanding the extremely low stock, is but little enquired for, and holders, therefore, are unable to obtain advanced rates. Scotch pigs have declined gradually during the whole week, closing quotations 50s. 6d. mixed numbers, showing a fall of about 3s. 6d. per ton during the month of March. Shipping brands are dull, and for the most part sympathise with warrants, and have a declining tendency.

sing tendency.

Spelter.—There appears an entire absence of elasticity in this market, business to a very limited extent has been done during the week at 2s. 6d. below last quotations—viz., 17l. 17s. 6d., which we still quote; sales reported in Hull at 18l. The stock held in London has decreased about 450 tons during the month of March; present stock 4161 tons—arrivals, 450 tons during the mont perhaps, 150 to 200 tons.

Pernaps, 150 to 200 tons.

ZING less in demand, and 5s. lower in price—viz., 23l.

LEAD.—English pig, ordinary soft quality, quiet at 20l. 15s.; sellers ask 21l. 5s. for LB, and 23l. for WB. Manufactured slow of sale. Spanish

pig. 201. 5s.

Tin.—A rise in the price of English was rather expected to have taken place, but at present no alteration has been announced, the demand not being by any means excessive. In foreign buyers are less eager to operate—sellers of fine Straits at 125*l*., Banca 126*l*.: 77 fls. is still quoted in

GLASGOW, APRIL 1.—The downward tendency of our pig-iron market has been more fully developed during the past month than for many months previously; and although it may be matter of astonishment to many that such should be the case, especially at this season of the year, it cannot be so to those who have carefully watched the motive-power whereby the price of Scotch pig-iron alone was enhanced beyond its value, despite every circumstance that could legitimately have been calculated to affect it otherwise. So far as we are concerned, we never sympathised in the upward movement, based though it was upon anticipations that might possibly have been realised, simply because it was contrary to this logic of facts, figures, and probabilities; and, now that we have returned to the identical price of this day twelvemonth, we cannot but feel justified in the opinion we so frequently and openly expressed, and were we asked to give a reason for the present decline, we could only answer, "Tis the collapse of the previous inflation!" That it has not come sooner is all that we are surprised at: and should it eventuate in still lower prices we should still be without surprise. The market last month opened quietly at 54s. eash for mixed numbers warrants, and, with very few undulations, gave way gradually to 50s. 9d., the closing quotation, and the same as reached on April 1, 1862. The average for the month is 52s. 5d., against 49s. 7d. in March, 1862, and 47s. 7d. in March, 1861. The shipments, which embrace five weekly returns, are in excess of March, 1862, by 6858 tons. For the three months of this year the figures are 119,263 tons, against 128,338 tons, and 101,959 tons in the same period of 1862 and 1861 respectively. The returns for the month are—

March, 1863—Foreign, 7ms 27,675

March, 1863—Foreign, 7ms 27,675

March, 1863—Foreign, 7ms 27,675

Nanch, 1864—Foreign, 7ms 27,675

Nanch 2864—Foreign, GLASGOW, APRIL 1 .- The downward tendency of our pig-iron market

Andrew Woodnow and Sox.

MIDDLESBRO'-ON-TEES, MARCH 31.—Quiescence has been the chief characteristic of our trade during the past month. We must, however, confess to a slight retrograde movement these last few days, caused, in a great measure, by the decline in Scotch pigs, and a paucity of enquiries for our own production. It is, moreover, a cause for congratulation, that whilst the minimum decline in prices of Scotch from may be put down at 2s. 3d. per ton, our own have receded but little, except such brands as are nearly altogether depending upon the home market for consumption, and these are 1s. per ton less than they were a month ago. Manufactured iron is unaltered in price; but, with the exception of plates, for which there is a great demand, the tone of this branch of our trade is now less healthy than we a month ago anticipated it would be. Mr. Samuelson is proceeding rapidly with the laying dat of his new works at Newport, and the vigour displayed leads us to suppose that he anticipates their early completion. Our iron shipbuilding continues most active, in proof of which we need only refer to the din and bustle of our shipyards, and the continuous launching of ships. We understand that Messrs. Gray and Denton, iron shipbuilders, of Hartlepool, are about to re-open the yard at Middleton, formerly occupied by Messrs. Richardson Brothers. Extensiva and company and in a few days they will be at work.—R. Stephenson And Co.

The Try Trape —Mr. N. Brechaart (Goll and Co. Amsterdam), under

THE TIN TRADE.-Mr. N. Breebaart (Goll and Co., Amsterdam), under

Another correspondent observes,—For the information of those inte-ted in tin mines in this country, it may be observed that in the first six weeks of it year there were shipped from Singapore for England 240 tons; during the same rold of this year nothing whatever has been shipped for England.

period of this year nothing whatever has been shipped for England.

SPIEGEL-EISEN.—The very superior properties of spiegel-eisen have for some time past attracted the attention of the largest iron and steel manufacturers of the Continent, who already use it very extensively in the manufacture of puddled and cast-steel, from which have been produced the railway wheels, tyres, axles, armour-plates, cannon, &c., so well known abroad for superiority in quality. In admixture with pigs of ordinary quality, spiegel-eisen imparts remarkable tensile strength and ductility, producing thereby a description of malicable from much desired, as well for general smithwork as by engineers for special purposes, in the construction of bridges, girders, &c. Messrs. Bird and Co. have made arrangements to se-

cure prompt delivery of all orders, and to supply a sample ton or two for trial when required. The present quotations are:—Steel iron, all grey, 7I. 10s. per ton; white, mixed,

NEW YORK, MARCH 18 .- The market for domestic coal is well supplied, NEW YORK, MARCH 18.—The market for domestic coal is well supplied, and prices tend downward; we quote from yard \$6 to \$7 i 50. per ton; another auction sale of 30,000 tons Scranton is to come off on the 25th inst. Foreign is in limited request, and the market is heavy; sales of 350 tons of Liverpool Orrel, at \$7, cash, ex ship; 650 tons of Liverpool Cannel, here and to arrive, at \$7 25 c. to \$7 37%, e., cash and four months. The supply of iron is light, and the market is firm, with limited transactions; Scotch pig. at \$39 to \$41, ex ship and from yard, and 500 tons of No. 1 American pig, at \$35 50 c. to \$36, cash, delivered at Elizabethport; the inside rate is below the market, and we believe that no large contracts of best brands could be effected short of \$36 50 c.; sales also of 100 tons of American refined bars, at \$95, four months.

The settlement of the fortnightly account in the early part of this week in the MINING SHARE MARKET, and the holiday at the close, have interfered with general business to a considerable extent; but an active demand has been kept up for two or three mines, and in which it appears likely there will be a large business doing. The largest transactions have been in East Caradon, Roskearnowth, North Roskear, Harriett, Wheal Seton, Tincroft, Pendeen, Calvadnack, North Rosker, Harriett, Wheal Seton, Tincroft, Pendeen, Calvadnack, North Crofty, Copper Hill, Marke Valley, Great Fortune, Stray Park, Ludcott, Wheal Edward, Kitty (St. Agn.s.) Prince of Wales (tin and copper), South Frances, Wheal Crebor, West Caradon, Providence Mines, and a few others. East Caradon shares have fluctuated very considerably. Soon after our last, shares receded to 38, as it was considered, from the agent's report, then published, that the cross-cut from the 60 east had been abandoned. On Monday evening, however, a telegram was received that a branch had been cut in it, worth 65, per fathom, and shares rose to 42: on Tuesday, 42 to 43; on Wednesday cut from the 60 cast had been abandoñed. On Monday evening, however, a telegram was received that a branch had been cut in it, worth 61, per fathom, and shares rose to 42; on Tuesday, 42 to 43; on Wednesday morning large purchases, supposed to close "bear" accounts, were made, and the price rose to 45, but they declined almost as suddenly, and after the result of the public inspection of the mine became known, they declined to 42, 43; on Thursday they opened 41;, declined to 40;, selbers, and leave off 40§ to 41. At the meeting we understand it will be proposed that the mine shall again be opened to public inspection weekly, and, or the sake of the management, this is absolutely necessary. We have received several communications upon the subject, both from Cornwall and other places, naming circumstances which are also too publicly spoken of upon the market, but to which we shall not at present more particularly refer, in the hope that the directors will see the necessity for a change from a system which keeps the real state of the mine known to the management only for a month at a time, and giver size to remarks very unpleasant to all concerned. The latest official report values the 70 cast, on the caunter, and 56, per fim., the 70 west, 156, per fin., the 60 cast, 50, per fathom; the solve the result of the control of the result of the control of the result of the fathom, and shares rose to 42; on Tuesday, 42 to 43; on Wednesday morning large purchases, supposed to close "bear" accounts, were made, and the price rose to 45, but they declined almost as suddenly, and after at 11s. to 18s.; the agent, however, reports the shaft is now down 20 fms. and the "sett," if properly explored, will be found to be one of the best in the district. Wheal Seton shares in request at 252½ to 257½. Wheal Trelawny, 15½ to 16½; Wheal Union, 4½; Wheal Uny, 6½ to 7; Wheal Grenville, 5½ to 5½. Pendeen shares have been done at 8, but leave off rather flatter, at 7½ to 7½. Tincroft, 22 to 23, and not so firm; the directors have declared a dividend of 5s. per share

Stock Exchange a moderate amount of business has been traus-On the Stock Exchange a moderate amount of business has been trausacted in Mining Shares during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Clifford, 20; Devon Great Consols, 520, 528; East Caradon, 41, 40\(\frac{1}{2}\), 42\(\frac{1}{2}\), 43, 44\(\frac{1}{2}\), 42\(\frac{1}{2}\), 43, 44\(\frac{1}{2}\), 42\(\frac{1}{2}\), 41\(\frac{1}{2}\); Wheal Seton, 246; East Carn Brea, 9\(\frac{1}{2}\), 9\(\frac{1}{2}\); Tincroft, 22\(\frac{1}{2}\), 22\(\frac{1}{2}\); West Seton, 270; East Basset, 80; Grambler, 14; Great South Tolgus, 5\(\frac{1}{2}\); South Caradon, 397\(\frac{1}{2}\). In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Yudanamutana, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\), 4\(\frac{1}{2}\); Bon Accord, \(\frac{1}{2}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\), 7hillip, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\); Cape Copper, 3, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\). In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Don Pedro, \(\frac{1}{2}\), 1\(\frac{1}{2}\); Fortuna, 5\(\frac{1}{2}\), 5\(\frac{1}{2}\), 5\(\frac{1}{2}\); United Mexican, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\), 6\(\frac{1}{2}\); East del Rey, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\); St. John del Rey, 55\(\frac{1}{2}\), 56\(\frac{1}{2}\), 56.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET .- This has not fully recovered from the recent dulness, but we have to record a great improvement in the price of the Wicklow Copper Mines and the Mining Company of Ireland. Wicklow Copper shares closed last week at 38. 10s., and dropped further to 38l. 5s., after which they have been bought at 40l. per share (5l. paid), or at an advance of 35s. per share. The Mining Company of Ireland shares (7l. paid) having been finally quoted at 19l. 10s. to 19l. 12s. 6d., have been freely dealt in at a gradual rise to 19l. 17s. 6d., and have been taken at 20l. continuing in request. General Mining Company for line have been done it 13s., but Carysfort have improved 1s., and were readily lied, action ad re-ship; d four

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er to aid), cland 6d., been

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bought at 21s. 6d. The progress of the Ballintemple Mine is favourable; the produce from the end in the 30 south has increased from 14 to about 25 cwts. per fathom, and the winze gives 30 cwts., which is a further increase of silver-lead ore of 5 cwts. per fathom on the produce stated in our last account of this interesting mine. From an alteration now adopted in the operations for gold satisfactory results are expected. In the shares of other mines nothing has been done.

In reporting upon the mines to be worked by the Carloggas Tin Mining Company, to the formation of which we alluded in last week's Journal, Captain Edwards, the late manager of the Tywarmhaile Mines, states that on the backs of the east and west lodes large rocks of tin have been found, and he has every confidence that, with a moderate outlay, the mine may be quickly brought into a dividend state, as returns of tin can be made immediately after the necessary machinery is erected. Captain John Dale reports that one rock of tin alone, taken from the back of one of the lodes, sold for 32. The five lodes could be drained by a 20-inch cylinder engine, which would also stamp the tinstuff. The quantity and quality of the tinstuff now at the shaft's mouth, he remarks, is convincing to any tin miner that this is a property of great value, and such that cannot fail to give good dividends to all that embark therein. Capts. J. Martyn and John Davies also report favourably upon the property. The capital, as we have already stated, consists of 15,000l., in shares of 5l. each. The prospects of the favourable opinions expressed with regard to the prospects of the

found in another column.

The favourable opinions expressed with regard to the prospects of the North Delabole Slate and Slab Company, the detailed prospectus of which was published in the Journal of March 21, were fully confirmed by the letter of Mr. J. Lane, who recommends that the company should get a lease of the adjoining property—the Penberthy farm and quarry, which lies immediately to the north—east of Bowithick—the facilities for commencing operations and obtaining speedy returns being very great. The details given in the reports of Capts. Ennor and Tinney are so ample that intending investors have every opportunity of calculating for themselves as to the probable percentage that will accrue. Captain Tinney shows that nearly 300,000% worth of slates are obtainable from runs where the slates may be considered actually in sight; and as the extent of workable rock can be augmented almost indefinitely in width it follows that the returns may be made almost unlimited. The working facilities are described as extraordinary, and even so cautious a reporter as Mr. Nicholas Ennor admits, as he does in his report, that any amount of capital may be profitably employed, and that the profit will always be of about the same percentage upon the outlay. The capital is 50,000%, in shares of 5% each, which we understand have been very freely applied for.

The following are the Government Returns of the exports of articles identified with mining, the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, for the two months ending Feb. 28, 1863; and also as compared with the month ending Feb. 1862; extracted from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," rublished by the Record of Trade in

| DECLERED VALUE | FOR THE | 1862. | THS ENDING I | 1863. | | ncrease. |
|--------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-----------|-------|----------|
| Coals and culm | £ | 473,218 | £ | 454,312 | | - |
| Hardwares and cutlery £ | 350,234 | 210,020 | 421,665 | , | | |
| Do, surgical instruments | 37,362 | | 37,606 | | | |
| Do. agricultural implem | 48,656= | 436.252 | 46,472= | 505,743 | | 69,491 |
| Machinery :- | 20,000 | 200,202 | ***** | 000,120 | | 00,000 |
| Steam-engines£ | 137.256 | | 230,679 | | | |
| | 264,311= | 401,567 | 307,287= | 537,966 | | 136,399 |
| Total | ē | .311,037 | £ | 1,498,021 | | _ |
| Metals:-Iron-Pig£ | | · Josephon | £ 147,661 | .,, | | |
| | 259,002 | | 331,704 | | | |
| | 283,712 | | 370,710 | | | |
| Wire | 24,529 | | 62,160 | | | |
| Ditto telegraphic | 63,731 | | 26,228 | | | |
| Castings | 78,789 | | 92,500 | | | |
| Hoops | 92,264 | | 169,270 | | | |
| Wrought | 246,539 | | 270,476 | | | |
| Old | 3,380= | 1,188,835 | | 1,476,400 | | 997 568 |
| Steel | ******** | 109,747 | | | | |
| Copper -Unwrought | 59,814 | 200,121 | 71,505 | 101,000 | | 11,10 |
| Wrought | 189,488 | | 251,716 | | | |
| Other sorts | 25,812= | 275,114 | 7.900= | 331,121 | | 56,007 |
| Brass | | 29,733 | ********** | 24,963 | | 00,001 |
| Lead-Pig | 63,696 | 20,100 | 88,167 | 21,000 | | _ |
| Ore | 24,702= | 88,398 | 16,121= | 104,288 | | 15,890 |
| Tin-Unwrought | **,*** | 72,578 | 10,101 | 56,877 | **** | |
| Tin-Plates | | 163,323 | | 169,415 | **** | 2.000 |
| Zinc | | 13,796 | | 11,779 | **** | 6,092 |
| | | 10,100 | | 11,779 | **** | _ |
| Grand total | £ | 3,252,561 | £ | 3,794,068 | | £582,901 |
| Less decrease—Coals and | culm, 18, | 9061.; bri | 188, 4,7701.; t | n unwro | nght. | |
| | | | | | | 41,394 |

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 3251 tons of ore were sold, realising 16,4905.5s. 6d. The particulars of sale were:—Average standard, 116L. 19s.; average produce, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\); average price per ton, 5L. 1s.; quantity of fine copper, 217 tons 9 cwts. The following are the particulars:—

| Date. | Tons. | Standard. | Produc | e. Pric | e per t | on. | Ore co | pper. |
|------------|-------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|------------|---------|--------|--------|-------|
| March 6 | . 3277 | £114 14 0 | ***** 7 | £5 | 5 6 | | £75 | 8 0 |
| , 12 | 2549 | 116 11 0 | 65% | 4 | 18 6 | | 74 1 | 4 6 |
| ,, 19 | . 5710 | 119 4 0 | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 4 | 6 0 | | 72 1 | 5 0 |
| n 26 | . 3271 | 115 11 0 | 63/4 | 5 | 1 0 | | 74 | 6 0 |
| April 2 | . 3251 | 116 19 0 | 6% | 5 | 1 0 | | 76 | 0 0 |
| Compared v | vith last we upward. | ek's sale, | the standar | rd is abou | t stat | ionary | , the | ten- |
| The C-11- | -t At-1A | | | | | | | |

The following dividends have been declared during March:-

| Mines. | Per | sh | are. | | Amo | unt | |
|---------------------|---------|----|------|-------|--------|-----|---|
| Devon Great Consols | £9 | 0 | 0 | | £9.216 | 0 | 0 |
| South Caradon | | 0 | 0 | | 2,048 | 0 | 0 |
| Lisburne | 4 | 0 | 0 | | 1,600 | 0 | 0 |
| Great Wheal Vor | . 0 | 5 | 0 | | 1.447 | 0 | 0 |
| Wheal Grylls | 1 | 0 | 0 | ***** | 1.024 | 0 | 0 |
| Par Consols | . 0 | 2 | | | | 0 | 0 |
| Cwmystwith | 14 | 0 | 0 | | 512 | 0 | ŏ |
| East Basset | 1 | 0 | | | 512 | 0 | 0 |
| Wheal Mary Ann | 0 | 10 | 0 | | 512 | o | ő |
| South Frances | 1 | 0 | 0 | | 496 | 0 | 0 |
| East Darren | 1 | 0 | | | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Fortuna | 0 | 3 | 4 | | 4,166 | 13 | 4 |
| Linares | 0 | 5 | | | 3,750 | | ō |

At South Caradon Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Capt. Peter Clymo in the chair), the accounts for Nov. and Dec. showed—Balance last audit, 2002. 17s. 7d.; ore sold and sundriee, 8470!. 4s. 4d. = 10,473!. 1s. 11d.—Mine cost, 5979!. 17s. 2d.; cnattings and capstan at Rule's shaft, 178!. 0s. 3d.; slate for engine and botler-house, 17t. 1s. 8d.; dinner to Mr. and Mrs. Morris, 86!. 12s. 3d.; rods and shears at Rule's shaft, 338!. 4s. 3d.; leaving credit balance, 3838. 4s. 4d. A dividend of 2048!. (4d. Persbare) was declared, and 1835!. 6s. 4d. carried to credit of next account. Capts. Clymo and Kittow reported that, on the whole, the prospects of the mine were good. The low standard has made a difference of from 400!. to 500!. to them.

At the Mwyndy fron Ore meeting, on Monday (Mr. Charles Capper in the chair), the accounts showed a nett profit of 44831., out of which a dividend of 2s. per share was declared, being at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, leaving a balance of 4831, to be carried forward. Details in another column.

At the New Wheal Prospidnick meet

At the New Wheal Prospidnick meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Floyer in the chair), the accounts, including February costs, showed a credit balance of 1231. Details in another column.

At Craddock Moor Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. A. Fitzgerald in the chair), the accounts for Nov. and Dec. showed a credit balance of 9481. 3s. The loss on the two months working was 2881. 1s. 11d. Capts. H. and J. Taylor and H. Phillips reported that the decline in the standard, and the quality of the ore on Vivian's lock have occasioned the loss on the two months. They purpose to sell about 320 tons of copper ore for the next two months.

At Gonamena Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts for Nov. and Dec. showed a credit balance of 2501. 16s. 8d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Capt. Richard Pascoe reported npon the various points of operation, which are simply of an exploratory character. No loses are mentioned in the report.

At East Providence Mine meeting, on March 27 (Mr. R. H. Bamfield in the chair), a call of 2s. per share was made. The report of the agents was considered highly satisfactory. The present prospects, owing to the good discovery recently made in the 60, west of Boorman's shaft, are excellent. Mr. T. Hollow congratulated the adventurers upon the very promising appearance of the mine, and hoped by putting on an extra number of men soon to meet the lode at the 70 fm. level.

At Wheal Vyyvyn meeting, on March 21 (Mr. C. Wescomb in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending January showed a debit balance of 9644. 7s. 9d. A call of 11, per share was made, and it was resolved that proceedings be instituted against defaulters. Capt. John Nicholis reported that as the shoot of ore in the 30 had not turned out equal to their expectations, he considered it would be prudent to confine the tutwort operations to sinking the shaft and driving the 40 west only until the shaft is down to the 85, where they hope to find the lode worthy of more extensive development.

until the shaft is down to the as, where they nope to mut the some worthly of more tensive development.

At the Nangiles Mine meeting, on March 26, the accounts showed a debit balance of 945, 3s. 6d. A call of 1t. per share was made. Capts. James Rowe and Edward Dower reported that.—The great improvement in the 36 for copper and the 56 for tin gives us cause to congratuate the shareholders on the valuable property which believe they have in this mine. Our machinery is all working well, and is of sufficient power to put the mine 200 fms. deep."

At Tywarnhaile Mine special general meeting, on Modday (Mr. J. H. Mackenzie in the chair), the rules and regulations were discussed, and unanimously adopted. The following were elected the committee of management: —The Right Hon. the Earl of Shrawsbury and Taibot, Lieut.—Gen. C. Murray Hay, Mr. C. Seale Hayne, Mr. J. H. Mackenzie, and Mr. C. P. Froom, with power to elect two more, and it was recommended that one of these should be Mr. J. D. Bonaldson (of Bonaldson Brothers).

At the North Wheal Robert meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Proter in the chair), the accounts showed a balance at bankers of 551. 0s. 1d.; a balance of liabilities and assets of 7991. 9s. 3d.; and a loss on the four months' working of 13881. 6s. A call of 5s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At the Wheal Polmear meeting, on Tuesday (Capt. John Dalley in the chair), the accounts to end of Dec. showd a credit balance of 4211. 5s. 7d., which was carried forward to next account. The profit on the four months' working was 6931. 8s. Capts. John Dalley and William Rowe reported upon the mine. Details will be found in another column. At Tywarnhaile Mine special general meeting, on Modday (Mr. J. H.

At the Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England meeting, on Thursday (Sir J. H. Pelly, Bart., in the chair), the report stated that the operations of the company within the year ending January, 1863, had resulted in a less of 501st. Details in another column.

At the Levant Mineral (special) meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. P. Anstru-ther in the chair), the resolution for the dissolution of the company was confirmed Details in another column.

At the Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company (first annual general) At the Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company (first annual general) meeting, on Tuesday (at which "the press" were refused admission), the directors adverted with satisfaction to the increased export of coal of improving quality since the mines passed into their possession; and they were gratified at the prospects of the estimated production of the current year from the mines now in operation. Another seam of coal had been successfully tested nearer the sea shore, and from this new source it is calculated, when works and new tramways are completed, an annual additional supply of 50,000 tons. As empowered by the Articles of Association, the directors had carried the sum of 1947.4 as preliminary expenses to Dec. 31, 1862. Mr. Windeld Crace having acted as secretary to the company from its formation, at a salary of 3001, per annum, the director's report, we have been informed, was after same discussion adopted, and a resolution was passed to the effect that "section 5 of the Articles of Association, referring to the purchase of shares, should be resclinded." This step was taken, owing to the committe of the Stock Exchange having refused to place the company on the official lists until an assurance was given that at the first meeting of the shareholders the directors would endeavour to obtain the removal of the clauses objected to by the committee. The working expenses for the current year are estimated at 15,0244., and are expected to cover an output of coal amounting to 23,100 tons. If the sales do not exceed 20,000 tons, a return of 28,0004., at the present price of \$7 per ton, will be provided to meet the above charges.

the above charges.

By the Royal West India mail steamer Tasmanian, which arrived at southampton on Monday, the directors of the United Mexican Mining Company received a remittance from their commissioner at Guanaxuato of \$64,529. The letter of advice being only two days later than the despatch received on the 20th ult., nothing new had courred to report upon.

occurred to report upon.

We are informed that the most satisfactory accounts were received by the last mall from the Cape of Good Hope, from the mines of the Cape Copper Mining Company, and that 1300 tons of copper ore, in which the company is interested, are on their way to Swanses for sale—per Sence, 335 tons: Athens, 40 tons; Croydon, 25 tons; Ealing Grove, 400 tons; Granton, 500 tons: making a total of 1300 tons.

LEEDS, APRIL 2.—The mining market has been very active during the past week, and a many transactions have taken place. The engine belonging to Wheal Prudence is now at work, and in about a fortnight the water will be pumped out, when yood results may be looked for.—EDWAID BROOK, Mining Broker, 5 Bank-street.

THE QUICKSILVER TRADE— THE NEW ALMADEN MINE.— The Supreme Court of the United States has just given its decision in the long-litigated case with reference to the claims of the New Almaden Mines. The decision, though nominally in favour of the United States, is considered to be of no real value to the Government. The contest for the title will now be between the United States and the Fassatt interest, which has united with itself all other outstanding interests which claim the mine. The importance of the matter in dispute will be understood from the fact that the yield of the New Almaden Mine in 1853 was about 19,000 fasks; in 1854, about 21,000; in 1855, about 27,000; in 1856, about 24,000; in 1857, about 27,000; and in 1888, six months, about 14,000 fasks. An injunction was then placed on the mine. In 1861 the workings were recommenced. The Ensequeta Mine, on the same property, produces about 8000 flasks per annum, and has only been partially worked.

The Coal Mines of Labran.—Accounts from Labran dated Ech. 7 THE QUICKSILVER TRADE-THE NEW ALMADEN MINE. - The Su-

THE COAL MINES OF LABUAN.—Accounts from Labuan, dated Feb. 7, state that the Governor, who had just left for England, had previous to his departure paid a visit to the coal mines, and expressed satisfaction at the great progress made since the arrival of Mr. Sinclair, the present manager. The stock on Jan. 31 was 2867 tons, and some small quantities had since been supplied to Her Majestry's ships Leven and Renard. The commanding officer of the latter had furnished a report that "their quality for generating steam is good, and that it is well adapted for the service." Sufficient coal headings had been opened to produce 200 tons per day, with a proper supply of labour, of which there was now a better prospect, 147 Kay Chinese coolies having just been engaged at Singapore.

GOLD IN INDIA.—From the latest advices received from their manager in India by the Hindostam (Singabhoom) Copper Company it would appear that gold exists in enormous quantity. The manager employed a goldwasher at Rajdahar to wash some soil off the banks of the Gooroevo, and he sends the proceeds as a small button of motal. The manager states the amalier piece was obtained from a piece of clay the size of one's fist, which we should think would indicate a yield of some hundreds or perhaps thousands of ounces to the ton. Specimens of grains of the gold as found are promised by the next mail, and will doubtiess give a better opportunity of judging of the value of the discovery.

Alamillos Company.—The applications for shares in this company THE COAL MINES OF LABUAN.—Accounts from Labuan, dated Feb. 7,

ALAMILLOS COMPANY.—The applications for shares in this company have been very numerous, 25,000l. having been received as deposit, representing applications for 50,000 shares up to Thursday. 'The company only require 35,000 shares.

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.—

1, WINCHESTER BUILDINGS, E.C., LONDON.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of FIVE SHILLINGS PER SHARE has this day been DECLARED on the shares of this company, PAYABLE on and after the 13th inst.

By order of the board, HIRAM WILLIAMS, Sec.

Statement of Accounts for Twelve Months, from Jan. to Dec., 1862, both inclusive. Produce for Jan. and Feb... £3151 5 7 .. £1331 2 5= £4482 8 0

" Mar. and April 3155 5 5 .. 990 8 0= 4445 13 5= £8628 1 5

" May and June. 2530 3 11 .. 958 10 5= 3488 14 4

" July and Aug. 3588 13 8 .. 612 5 3= 4900 18 11= 7489 13 3

| ** | outh and | | 0000 | 417 | - | | | - | - | 4000 | AG | **- | | 40 | |
|-------------|--------------|---------|-------|--------|------|----------|--------|-----|------|--------|----|------|--------|-----|----|
| ** | Sept. and | | 3853 | | | | 751 | | 1= | 4604 | | 9 | | | |
| 99 | Nov. and | | 4174 | - 5 | 11 | | 750 | 16 | 2= | | | 1= | 9530 | 1 | 10 |
| Old mater | als sold | ***** | | tours. | | | | - | | 295 | 1 | 8 | | | |
| Arsenic sal | les | | | - | | | | - | | 45 | 0 | 0= | 340 | 1 | 8 |
| Tota | d | | | | | | | | | | | | 25,987 | 18 | 2 |
| | | | | E | KP | ENDI | TURE. | | | | | | | | |
| January co | st, includir | ng dues | on or | 1 897 | sold | | | | | £1821 | 18 | 7 | | | |
| February | ditto | - | ditto | | | | | | | 1759 | 11 | 1 | | | |
| March | ditto | | ditto | | | | | | | 1808 | 15 | 10 | | | |
| April | ditto | | ditto | | | | | | | 1674 | 10 | 7- | £7064 | 16 | 1 |
| May | ditto | | ditto | | | | | | | 1728 | 16 | 7 | | | * |
| June | ditto | | ditto | | | | | | | 1572 | | 6 | | | |
| July | ditto | | ditto | | | | | | | 1515 | | 1 | | | |
| August | ditto | | ditto | | | | | | | | 13 | 3- | 6629 | 10 | |
| September | ditto | | ditto | | | | | | | 1501 | | 5 | 0020 | | * |
| October | ditto | | ditto | | | | | | | 1803 | | 3 | | | |
| November | ditto | | ditto | | | | | | | 1821 | 9 | 9 | | | |
| December | ditto | | ditto | | | | | | | 1694 | | 7- | 6822 | | |
| Extra disb | | | | | •••• | | | | | | | | 530 | | 5 |
| For sundry | | | | | s, c | hequ | ie-boo | ks, | &c., | twelve | mo | nths | 58 | 16 | 3 |
| Tota | ı | | | | | | | | | | | | 21,106 | - 5 | -8 |
| Balance pro | offt on the | twelve | moni | ha' | WO | rkin | | | | | | | 4,881 | | 0 |
| br | | | | | | - manual | | | | ***** | | | 3,001 | 1.0 | |

| Total | £25,987 | 18 |
|--|---------------|----|
| PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT. | | |
| Balance of assets over liabilities, December, 1861 £4764 12 8 | | |
| Profit, as above, on the twelve months' working 4881 19 | | |
| Interest on reserve fund, and re-invested 90 19 2 | | |
| | £ 9792 | 4 |
| Mileton second Alm of the second seco | | |
| | | |
| Thirty-third div. of 5s. per share, declared July 3, 1862 1500 0 0 | | |
| Thirty-fourth div. of 5s. per share, declared Dec., 4 1862 1500 0 0 | | |
| Reserve fund and dividends£3330 12 2 | | |
| Total assets over liabilities to the end of | | |
| December, 1862 1961 12 2= 5292 4 4 | - #9799 | |
| ASSETS. | - 20102 | |
| Reserve fund£3330 12 2 | | |
| Control 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | | |

| | December, 1862 | 1961 | 12 | 2= | 5292 | 4 | 4 = £9792 | 4 | 4 |
|---|---|--------|-----|-------|------|----|-----------|---|-----|
| | ASSE | TS. | | | | | | _ | ~ |
| | Reserve fund | | | | **** | | | | |
| | Clark at Manada Williams and Clark | | | ***** | | | | | |
| | Cash at Tweedy, Williams, and Co.'s, as per | agrees | mer | it | 500 | 9 | 4 | | |
| | Stores in hand to end of December | € 115 | 15 | 10 | | - | - | | |
| | Carnell and Co., old materials | | 0 | 0 | | | | | - 1 |
| | J. James, old materials | 37 | 13 | 3 | | | | | |
| | Thomas Garland, for arsenic sold | 45 | 0 | 0 | | | | | - |
| | W. and G. F. Williams, balance of tin ore | - | | | | | | | |
| | account | 2 | 13 | 7 | | | | | |
| | F. Pryor, balance of subsist account | | -0 | Own | - | | | | |
| | Clark at hanks | | . 0 | | 217 | 8 | 8 | | |
| | Cash at bankers | 3214 | 14 | 0 | | | | | |
| 1 | Less cheques uncleared | 1570 | 19 | 10 mm | 1643 | 14 | 2 = £5692 | 4 | 4 |
| | LIABILI | TIES. | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Thirtieth dividend, balance unpaid | £ 8 | 15 | 0 | | | | | |
| d | Thirty-first dividend, balance unpaid | | 0 | | | | | | |
| 1 | Thirty-second dividend, balance unpaid | | | U | | | | | |
| 1 | Autrey -second dividend, balance unpaid | 15 | | 0 | | | | | |
| 1 | Thirty-third dividend, balance unpaid | 17 | 10 | 0 | | | | | |

Thirty-fourth dividend, balance unpaid 17 10 0
Thirty-fourth dividend, balance unpaid 343 15 0 = £ 400 0 0
Reserve fund, including divs. re-invested ... 2330 12 2
Assets over liabilities to end of Dec., 1862 ... 1961 12 3 = 5292 4 4 = £5692 4 4 Examined and found correct, this 18th of March, 1863,
H. BARNARD, Auditor.

1, Winchester-buildings, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday the market was supplied with 64 fresh ships, and ruled exceedingly dull for all kinds of coal at last Friday's prices. Best house coal, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; seconds, 13s. to 14s. 6d.; Hartley's 13s. to 14s.; manufacturers', 12s. to 14s. per ton.—On Wednesday there were 30 arrivals. The tone of the market for house coal was slightly firmer, and last day's prices were fully supported. In Hartley's and manufacturers' no alteration. Hetton Wallsend, 15s. 6d.; Lambton Wallsend, 16s.; Stewart's Wallsend, 16s.; Braddyll's Wallsend, 15s.; Tees Wallsend, 15s. 9d.; Eden Main, 14s.; Heagh Hall Wallsend, 13s. 6d.; South Kelloe Wallsend, 13s. 9d.; Framwellgate Wallsend, 13s. 6d.; Hasting's Hartley, 14s.; Davison's West Hartley, 14s.; Bute's Tanfield, 12s. per ton: 44 cargoes unsold.—Yesterday being Good Friday, there was no market held.

was no market held.

LIVERPOOL COAL TRADE.—From the Coal Circular of Messrs. Platt we learn that the quantity of Cannel, coal, coke, and patent fuel shipped at Liverpool in March was 36,349 tons, and in the corresponding month of last year 49,687 tons, showing a decrease last month of 13,338 tons. The total shipments from January to March were 129,303 tons; same period of last year, 139,261 tons—decrease this year, 9958 tons. The exports coastwise during March were 7186 tons; same month last year, 3688 tons—increase last month, 3498 tons. Total exports coastwise from January to March, 19,769 tons; last year, 13,553 tons—increase, 6216 tons.

We have much pleasure in directing attention to the proceedings of the first meeting of the Mwyndy Iron Ore Company (Limited), which appears elsewhere, from the fact that we have been unable during the past year to furnish any information to those of our correspondents who have evinced a considerable amount of uncasiness with respect to the prospects of this undertaking. Judging from the encouraging view taken by Messrs. John Taylor and Sons (to whose able management the mining operations have been entrusted), the apprehensions of our correspondents would appear altogether groundless.

TITANIC STEEL AND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).—The first general meeting will be held on April 17, when the present directors—H. Pease, A. C. Sherriff, J. W. Pease, G. Leeman, J. Wilson, and R. Orr—retire from office, but offer themselves for re-election; and a special resolution will be submitted to increase the capital of the company by the creation of 16,000 new shares of 101. each.

RAILWAY CALLS.—The amount falling due in April is 1,610,2612.—aking the total called during the four months of the present year 3,105,1032.

We received an amount of correspondence by yesterday's post that was quite beyond our power to publish in this week's Journal. We have inserted as much as possible, and shall endeavour that the remainder, together with much interesting matter already on hand, shall appear in a Supplement to next week's Journal.

| | | LEA | D OF | LES. | | |
|--|---|--|---|---------|---|--|
| | Se | old on t | | | | |
| Mines. | | Tons. | | ice per | | Purchasers. |
| Herodafoot | | 82 | | £27 14 | 0 | R. Michell & Son. |
| | 8 | old on t | he 30th | March | 1. | |
| East Logylas | | 50 | | 12 16 | | Sims, Willyams, & Co. |
| Glogfach | ********* | 30 | | 15 17 | | A. Eyton. |
| ditto | | 30 | | 15 17 | | Mining Co. of Ireland. |
| Cwmystwith | | 50 | | 13 0 | | Sims, Willyams, & Co. |
| ditto | | 50 | | 13 2 | | Walker, Parker, & Co. |
| Goginan | | | | 17 10 | | A. Eyton. |
| ditto | | 11 | | 17 15 | 0 | |
| | Be | old on t | he 31st | March | | |
| Bronfloyd | ********** | 50 | | 14 1 | 0 | Sims, Willyams, & Co. |
| | | Sold on | the 2d | April. | | |
| Dyliffe | | 67 | | 12 15 | 6 | Walker, Parker, & Co. |
| Isle of Man Mining Co | mpany | 50 | | 22 5 | | J. and J. Williams. |
| ditto (silver chats) | ******** | 30 | | 15 4 | | |
| ditto | ********* | 50 | | 22 5 | | R. Michell & Son. |
| Minera | | 100 | | 13 12 | | Sims, Willyams, & Co. |
| ditto | | 100 | | 13 19 | | |
| ditto | | 77 | | 13 12 | | |
| ditto | | 110 | | 13 13 | | A. Eyton. |
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COPPER ORES.

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| | Average Standard£116 19 0 Average Produce |
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Standard of corresponding sale last month, £114 4 0.—Produce, 714. COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE DITT

| DI WILL THE ORES WE | | 1ABEL | J. | | |
|---|---------|--------|------|---|---|
| Tons, | | Amo | unt. | | |
| Vivian and Sons 301 | ******* | £1541 | 15 | 6 | |
| Freeman and Co | ******* | 748 | 2 | 6 | |
| Grenfell and Sons | ******* | 2287 | 18 | 0 | |
| Sims, Willyams, and Co | ******* | | | 9 | |
| Williams, Foster, and Co. | | 2283 | | 9 | |
| Mason and Elkington | | 1898 | | 9 | r |
| Bankart and Sons | ******* | | | | |
| Copper Miners' Company 263 | ******* | | ä | 0 | |
| Charles Lambert 320 | ******* | 677 | | 0 | |
| Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co 149 | ******* | 569 | 17 | 0 | |
| Neath Copper Company 213 | | | 0 | | |
| Penelawdd Co | ******* | 1931 | | | 3 |
| 2 5000000000000000000000000000000000000 | ****** | 1430 | 7 | 0 | |
| Total | | 10 400 | - | | 5 |
| | | 16,420 | | | |

Copper cres for sale on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—West Basset 410—Carn Bres 255—Par Consols 244—Great South Toigus 185—Wheel Prosper United 146—East Carn Brea 190—Treloweth 117—Copper Hill 1159—Pendeen Consols 105—Wheel Buller 63—Resewarne Consols 60—Great Wheel Aired 27—Resewarne United 13—St. Austell Consols 11—Camborne Consols 11—West Taivadden 3—Great Crimnis 6.—Total, 1876 tons.

NO SALE on Thursday week, April 16.

THE GREAT DEVON AND BEDFORD (COLCHARTON)
Copital £6000, in 6000 shares of £1 each.
Incorporated pursuant to the Companies Act, 1862.
Capital £6000, in 10,000 shares of £210c. ach.
Deposit, 10s. per share on application, and £1 on allotment.
Bankers—Septimus Farrott, Eag., 1, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.
Bankers—The City Bank, Threadneedle-street.
Bankers—Reptimus Farrott, Eag., 1, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.

Manager—Capital George Richards.
Shorts—Reptimus Farrott, Eag., 1, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.

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Manager—Capital George Richards.
Shorts—Reptimus Farrott, Eag., 1, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.

Manager—Capital George Richards.
Shorts—Reptimus Farrott, Eag., 1, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.

This company is formed to work a very valuable tin mine at St. Just, the most celebrated tin mining district in Cornwall, and in the immediate neighbourhood of some of the wealthiest dividend-paying mines in the county.

To be elected at the first general meeting, to be held within one month of the allotment of shares.

The directors have much pleasure in stating that operations have commenced on the mines, with every prospect of the most satisfactory results accruing to the company from a thorough development of this valuable property. A water-wheel and stamps are in course of erection, and not the will be lost in getting the ore into the market.

Screens—The Glamorganshire—Ranking Company from a thread time mine, with every prospect of the most satisfactory results accruing to the company from a thread time will be lost in getting the ore into the market.

Prospectuses, and forms of application, and stamps are in case.

Screens—Reptimus Farrott, Eag., 1, Crown-Court, Threadneedle-street.

The directors have much pleasure in stating that operations have commenced on the mines, with every prospect of the most satisfactory results accruing to the company from a thread time in the county.

Co., Lo

The SECOND GENERAL MEETING of shareholders will be HELD at the Londo Tavern, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst, at Twelve noon, and operations will be commenced at the mine a few days afterwards; after which time no further applications for the few remaining shares will be received. Numerous reports, with prospectuses and forms of application for shares, may the intained at the office of the company, and of the broker.

THE ROARING WATER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated pursuant to the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1862. Incorporated pursuant to the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1862.
Capital, £18,000, in 6000 shares of £3 each.
10s. to be paid on application, and 10s. on allotment.
Euragrous.
Str JAMES DOMBRAIN, Monkstown, and 20, Molesworth-street, Dublin.
Col. BUSH, 55, York-terrace, Regent's-park (Director of the Oriental Inland Steam Navigation Community).

Col. BUSH, 55, York-terrace, Regent's-park (Director of the Orional Manigation Company).

CHARLES T. HAWKINS, Eaq., 12, Broad-street, Oxford (Director of the St. Just

Mines).

Min

Massrs.—London and County Hans, Lomeard-Street.

Massrs. Mayrick and Gedge, 4, Storey's-gate, Great George-street, Westminster.

Brokers.—Messrs. Webb and Gesch, 8, Finch-lane, Threadneedle-street, London.

Manager.—Mr. Thomas Cooper Smith.

OFFICES,—6, WARNFORD COURT, THROGMORTON STREET, CITY.

OFFICES,—6, WARNPORD COURT, THROGMORTON STREET, CITY.

The object of the company is to work the copper mines of Rearing Water, situated in the parish of Aughadown, in the barony of West Carberry, county of Cork, a district well known among mineratogists as being rich in mineral deposits. The set extends over 1½ mile in length, and ¾ of a mile in breadth, and is held for a term of 31 years from July last, at a royalty of 1-18th, with a clause for renowal, on payment of a comparatively small fine at the end of that period for the same term.

The promising character of the mines proposed to be worked by the present company fully warrants the expectation that early returns will be realised; there are 19 well-defined lodes upon the sett, composed principally of yellow and peacock copper ores, their paperimens of malachite, friable quartz, and gossan of the finest description, from which a many tons of rich ore have been taken, which on assay have been found to contain a large proportion of silver, and strong traces of gold, and as the geological formation is identical with that in Wales, from which so much gold is being now extracted, there is every reasonable ground to expect gold will be found on this property. These lodes, seyond all doubt, are a continuation of the Sich veins of copper now working with such several promise and success at the Schull Hay, Cuppagh, and Ballycummisk Mines, all of which there can be no reasonable doubt are a continuation of the Beerhaven lodes. The latter mines are said to have yielded from their commencement copper or or down the value of 2,000,0001, sterling. It is well known that the quality of the ores raised there is of a far higher standard (nearly double) than the average produce of the Cornib nores; this may be tested by a reference to the Swanses sate list.

Upwards of 4000 shares are subscribed for. The directors will receive application so for the remaining portion through the bankers, the solicitors, or the manager of the company, from whom prospectuses and forms of appli

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER WINE COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER WINE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated, with limited liability, under the Companies Act, 1862, whereby the liability of ahareholders is limited to the amount of their shares—454, Strand, Charing-cross.

Capital, \$50,000, in 10,000 shares, of £5 each, with power to increase.

10s. per share on application, and 30s. on allotment.

No promotion money or preliminary expenses.

DIRECTORS.

Capital CLAXTON, E.N., \$3, Parliament-street, S.W.
HENRY ENGLISH, Edg., 24, Scarsdale Villas, Kensington.

THOMAS J. BOLTON, E.q., Grove Park, Kingsbury.

Lieut.-Col. GUMM, 21, Beaumont-street, Portland-place.
BENJAMIN HAMBLER, E.g., Upper Holloway.

BANKERS—Messrs. Ration and Wood, 1, Crown-court, Thresdoeedle-street, E.C.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Kimberley and Pope, 26, Old Broad-street, E.C.

AUDITORS.

James Hutton, Esq., 26, Moorgate-street, E.C.

Thomas Edward Stubbs, Esq., 15, Northampton Park, N.

MANAGER—W. S. Marshall, Esq.

SECRETAIN——Fred. Ferrar, Esq., 464, Strand.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.

19, KING'S ARBIS YARD, MOORGATE STREET, CITY.

The objects of this company are to import, purchase, and sell every description of

The objects of this company are to import, purchase, and sell every description of foreign wines, apirits, and liqueurs, also to undertake the direct agencies in England of wine growers and shippers.

In establishing the business of this company the directors have secured very eligible premises near Charing-cross, and also the old-established connexion and stock in trade attached to a very lucrative business, which has been established upwards of 40 years, and of itself will yield a large profit to the company.

The last returns of the Custom-house show that the consumption of wine (which was 7,000,000 gailous in 1859, the last year of the high duties) increased in 1861 to 11,000,000, or considerably over 50 per cent., and it is an admitted fact that the trade is still in its infancy. It will hardly be necessary to add that the profits derivable from the sale of wines are very large, and that the company, by importing and shipping. Its own wines, will save the profit of the shipper and the coat of agencies, and will thus be in a position to offer to the public wines of superior quality at lower prices than have hitherto been charged, and at the same time secure to the shareholders large dividends; in proof of which it may be mentioned that an association formed for purposes similar to the objects of this company, and which has been established for many years, is now paying a dividend of 25 per cent, per annum.

An important feature in this company will be a shareholders' tariff, which will secure to them the advantage of purchasing wines, spirits, and liqueurs at a considerable discount from the public price list of the company.

Attention is drawn to the fact that no promotion money or preliminary expenses will be charged to the company, which is the best guarantee of the bons fide character of the undertaking.

The directors have commenced business, and have secured the services of Mr. W. S.

directors have commenced business, and have secured the services of Mr. W. S. all as manager, who has been many years activaly engaged in the trade. umber of the shares have already been taken, and application for the remainder be made in the form annexed to the prospectus, accompanied with a deposit of 10s are, to the brokers, bankers, solicitors, at the company's temporary offices; pf proceedings, at the company's temporary offices; pf proceedings, at his office, where prospectuses and all information can be obtained.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED).

ABERYSTWITH.—The Directors of the Hafod Hotel Company (Limited) are desirous of receiving the names of builders willing to TENDER for the ERECTION of the QUEEN'S HOTEL at ABERYSTWITH.

Particulars may be had of the architects, Mr. C. F. HAYWARD, S, Adam-street, Adelphi; or Mr. H. D. DAVIS, 18, John-street, Bedford-row. Prospectuses, with Tourist Map of Wales, may be had at the offices.

During the building of its new hotel, 5 per cent. will be payable to the subscribers from the profits of the completed establishment at Devil's Bridge. This hotel has been fitted with all modern appliances, by Messra. Hunter, of Moorgate-street; and the billiard room is considered one of the most elegant in the kingdom.

The Royal mail cosch of this company, direct from the railway (Lianidices), daily at Half-past Two P. M.:

By order.

Half-past Two P.M.

Offices, 37, Moorpate-street, London.

The Quzen's Horzic, Abertstwith.—Has the reader ever visited the sea-coast of North and South Wales; ishaled its fresh air wasted from the Atlantic Ocean; bathed on its shingle beaches; stroiled on the bright sands of its indented shores; viewed the glorious sea from its picturesque and varied heights; and looked with a mingled feeling of awe and admiration on its sublime mountains? If the response be in the affirmative, has be not involuntarily marvelled that the Welsh coast is not studded with fashlonable watering-places, until a moment's reflection has shown to him that the cause of their absence has been that the greater part of Wales has been that the greater part of Wales has been shut out from the rest of the world, for in such a predicament must be regarded all places which now a-days are not open to the daily wisits of the mighty iron horse. It is trace that some distant points of the coast—both in North and South Wales—have been reached by the arms of the rail-way, and sa consequence those places have made marvellous progress in prosperity; but the chief point of all has not yet felt the influence, for Aberystwith, second to no spot in Europe for salubrity of air and facilities for sea bathing, situate most delightfully opposite the grand Bay of Cardigau, and adjacent to scenery which is truly of a fairy character, has not yet been embraced by the iron arms of the railway locomotive. A change, however, is at hand. In a few months the Welsh Coast Railway will be opened at Aberystwith, and thenceforward Aberystwith will be opened by rail to the whole railway ayatem of the country. It is this communication, which is but a few menths distant, that has roused the question in some enterprising minds at to the hotel excommodation, which Aberystwith as an afford in its present circumstances to a large and rapid increase of visitors; for as ocerain as shadow is an effect of light, so cartain will the ejenting of the railway to Aberyswith will increase

ST. JUST CONSOLS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £6000, in 6000 shares of £1 each.

5s. to be paid on application, and \$s. on allotment.

No call for twelve months.

This company is formed to work a very valuable in mine at \$st. Just, the most celebrated tin mining district in Corawall, and in the immediate neighbourhood of some of the weathliest dividend-paying mines in the county.

The directors have much pleasure in stating that operations have commenced on the mines, with every prospect of the most satisfactory results accruing to the company from a thorough development of this valuable property. A water-wheel and stamps are in course of erection, and no time will be lost in getting the ore into the market.

Prospectuses, and forms of application for the remaining shares, may be obtained of the secretary, Mr. Though Carlotte, at the temporary offices of the company, 4, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, E.C., but applications must be made immediately to sicure an allotment, as the shares are being rapidly subscribed for.

ST. JUST CONSOLS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—
Notice is hereby given, that NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES
will be RECEIVED AFTER WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 8th inst., and the director
will proceed to allot the same forthwith. By order of the Board,
THOMAS CARTHEW, See

SOUTH PARYS COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

See prospectus, reports, and opinions of the press of the South Parys Mining Company (Limited), formed for working 116 acres of the Great Parys Mountain, fin the Isle of Anglesey. The adjoining mine has paid in dividends an average of £20,000 per annum for many years; and the South Parys seet would have been worked long since, but during the lifetime of the late proprietor a mining lease could not be obtained.

Apply to the provisional secretary, Mr. F. W. Howss, at the offices, 28, Cornhill, E.G., where prospectuses, reports, and opinions of the press can be obtained.

TREGURTHA DOWNS AND OWEN VEAN CONSOLS

MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), NEAR MARAZION, CORNWALL.

Capital, £40,000, in 16,000 shares, of £2 10s. each.

Deposit, 5s. per share on application, and 15s. on allotment.

BANKERS.

Union Bank of London, Princes-street.

Messrs. Vivian, Grylis, Kendall, and Co. Helston.

Messrs. Bolitho, Sons, and Co., Penzance.

"This property is admitted on all hands to be unsurpassed in the county."—Mining Journal, Jan. 7, 1863.

Prospectuses, with full particulars, maps, reports, &c., may be had of Messrs. Duns-rough and Ranken, 9, Broad-street-buildings, London, and of the provincial brokers, hrough whom applications for terms may be made in the usual form.

THE CARLOGGAS TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED)

THE CARLOGGAS TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED)
Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, whereby the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.
Capital, £15,000, in 3000 shares of £5 each.
Deposit, 10s. on application, and £1 on allotment.
BRIECTORS.
HANS JAMES HAMILTON, Esq., Rose Bank, Hanwell, Middlesex.
JOHN KIRKHAM, Esq., C.E., 109, Euston-road, N.-W.
JAMES FEARCE, Esq., 29, Threadmedie-street, and Wimborne, Dorset,
THEODORE RICHARD SCHWEITZER, Esq. (R. T. Schweitzer and Co.), 28, Throg-morton-street.

morton-street.

aptain BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Heath Lodge, Clapham.

BANKERS—The Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited), 75, Cornhill, E.C.

Solicitor—James Bourdilion, Ed., 30, Great Winchester-street.

SECRETARY—Mr. W. Battye.

OFFICES,—33, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purchase and working of the Carloggas Tin Mines, situated in the parish of St. Stephen's, St. Austell, in the county of Cornwall, a district well known among mineralogists as being rich in tin mineral deposits. The sett is very extensive, and held under lease from Lady Grenville, for a term of 21 years, at a royalty of 1.15th.

well known among mineralogists as being rich in tin mineral deposits. The sett is very extensive, and held under lease from Lady Grenville, for a term of 21 years, at a royalty of 1-15th.

The promising character of the mines to be worked by the present company fully warrants the expectation that large returns will be realised; five tin lodes are known to pass through the sett, and on one of which operations have been carried on to some extent by the former workers.

The mine is situated on the junctiou of granite and killas, so favourable for the production of metallic minerals, particularly tin.

The ancient excavations on the backs of the lodes give evidence that vast quantities of tin have been raised on the property, and recent explorations demonstrate this sett to be of no ordinary kind, it being merely a question of capital for a fuller development to bring it into a dividend state.

The reports annexed are from men of long practical experience in the district; their testimony as to the highly promising character of the property, and the great local advantages by which it is surrounded, will be read with interest, and leaving nothing to be urged by the directors, except an assurance of their strong confidence as to its value, and that ere long it will be are comparison with any of the rich mines opened in the district. A contract has been entered into for the purchase of the property on most favourable terms—viz., for 60001, (25001, in cash, and 35001, in paid-up shares).

The capital of the company is fixed at 15,0001, in 3600 shares of 51, each; it is, however, estimated that 21, per share will be ample for all burposes, to place the mine in a profitable state, as immediate returns of the can be made.

The company having been registered with ilmited liability, no shareholder can, under any circumstances whatever, be made responsible for a greater amount than that of the shares to which he subscribeds.

A considerable portion of the capital has already been subscribed.

The directors propose to commence

REPORTS.

According to your request, I beg to hand you my report on the Carloggas Mine. This valuable piece of mining property is situated in the parish of St. Stephen's, St. Austel, Corawall, and adjoining on the north of Great Hewas Mine. There are four east and west lodes, and one cannet lode, traversing the entire length of the sett, which is very extensive. The caunter lode has been wrought upon to the depth of 13 fms., and large quantities of tin raised therefrom. On the backs of the east and west lodes large rocks of tin have been found, and I have every confidence that with a moderate outlay the mine may be quickly brought into a dividend state, as returns of tin can be made immediately after the necessary machinery is serected.

JOHN EDWARDS, Late Manager of the Tywarnhaile Mines. REPORTS.

JOHN EDWARDS, Late Manager of the Tywarnhaile Mines.

March 31, 1862.—This mine is situated in the parish of St. Stephen's, in Bramwell, adjoining on the north of Great Hewas Mine, St. Austell Consols, and other productive mines, on the junction of granite and killas. A lease for 21 years has been obtained from Lady Grenville, at a royalty of 1-15th. The mine contains four east and west lodes and one caunter tode, which were evidently worked upon by the ancients some hundreds of years ago, and judging from the workings great quantities of tin have been returned. Some tweenty years ago an attempt was made to develoge the lodes, and although a few fathoms from surface, fine rocks of splendid tin were raised, but from want of capital to erect machinery the mine was abandoned. Looking at the numerous excavations on the backs of the lode, and judging from the fact that massive rocks of tin have been found near them, it is convincing that the set contains a great deal of mineral wealth, the strata being such as any tin miner would pronounce good for tin. One rock of the alone, taken from the back of one of the lodes, having been sold for £3. These five lodes can be drained by a small steam-engine (say, 20 in. cylinder), which could also stamp the tinstaff. The lodes can be easily opened upon, and do not require much timber to keep the levels open. Considering the number and character of the lodes, which can be tested for so small an outlay, I deem this mine superior to ordinary speculations.

Carloggas Mine, Oct. 13, 1862.—Since I inspected and reported upon this mine, on the

JOHN DALE, Mining Agent.

Carloggas Mine, Oct. 13, 1862.—Since I inspected and reported upon this mine, on the Sist of March last, I have carefully watched your progress and prospects, and, in my opinion, everything has gone on very satisfactory—more particularly the development of the lodes in depth. The quantity and quality of the instuff now at the shaft's mouth is convincing to any tin miner that this is a property of great value, and such that cannot fail to give good dividends to all that embark therein.

JOHN DALE, Mining Agent.

Sept. 23, 1862.—According to your request, I have carefully examined this mine. There are five large and well-defined lodes, all of which have been worked upon for a considerable length by old tinners, down to the water level, where I find they have taken away all the lode, except a few arches to support the roof; this proves that large quantities of tin have been raised therefrom; and, from amples of tinstiff I took from the present workings, I can safely say that it is worth from 16 to 16 cwts. of tin per 100 sacks. I would recommend your sinking the shaft at once, and to purchase a small engine for stamping and pumping, which would cost, with crecting. about 6001, after which regular returns may be made. I believe, if properly de loped, this will make a good and lasting dividend mine, its locality being excellent.

J. MARTYN, Mine Agen.

loped, this will make a good and lasting dividend mine, its locality being excellent.

Carloggas, St. Agnes, September 17, 1862.—Agreeable to your request, It visited your newly-opened tin mine yesterday, in company with several scientific and mining friends, when I was not only highly pleased, but agreeably disappointed. Instead of finding, as I had supposed, a piece of untried maiden ground, I found that a portion of the surface had been mined on the backs by old tinners—perhaps hundreds of years ago; and numerous pits and burrows convinced me that Carloggas had been a tin mine of great importance in olden times, when appliances for mine drainage by machinery were unknown in this country. On descending the new shaft, which is about 7 fms. deep, I found that you had opened on a lode about 4 it. wide, having a direction south-east and north-west, and an underlie of about 2 ft. in the fathom south-west, and with the declination of the surface. You have opened several shiftoms on the course of the lode passing alternately through old workings and arches, until you reached a new and hitherto untried portion of the sett. Every arch or pillar driven through is rich for tin, and the end of forebreast is timy throughout, and of great promise. This lode is precisely similar in direction and appearance to the lodes in Balleawidden and other tin mines in St. Just district, so celebrated for the production of that metal, and the rock or matrix is of the same kind—decomposed granite. The old pits at surface already referred to give evidence of other lodes having an east and west direction, and the rock or matrix is of the same kind—decomposed granite. The old pits at surface already referred to give evidence of other lodes having an east and west direction, and wery lode-stone I examined from the old burrows was tinny. This circumstance, to my mind, is of the greatest importance, as at the junction of the various lodes you may reaken on large deposits of tin, almost with certainty. As you are connected with mining friends

A SSAYS AND ANALYSES OF ORES, METALS
MANURES, &c., on the most mederate terms, and with the atmost accuracy
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OFFICES,-No. 32, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

OFFICES,—No. 22, MOGRGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

This company has been formed to develope the coal which has been won and incontestably proved to exist in very large quantities under the Biaen-y-cwm and Cefu-mavr adjoining properties, of which leases are held by Mr. Smith, of Neath.

This gentleman proposed to sell his interest in these two properties, with a view to the formation of a company, soon after he had ascertained the existence of the coal bed; when Mr. T. Dyno Steel, C.E., of Newport, was selected, and emoloyed to make a uniteral survey and report. That report, dated Dec. b, 1852, is appended to the prospectus. Mr. Steel advised that the property was either exceedingly good or worthless, and that the proof of that assertion would depend upon the extension of the trial level them commenced. This the property, having full confidence in a successful result, undertook to carry onst his own cost. After this additional work had been effected, Mr. Steel resurveyed the property, as did also Mr. Joshus Richardson, C.E., of Neath. The reports of both them gentlemen are appended to the prospectus; they convey so satisfactory an evidence of the great value and the exceptional highly favourable features of the property, that Also company has been formed, and a considerable number of the shares have been privately subscribed.

The records will also present to the public the exceptional in the property of the shares have been privately subscribed.

company has been formed, and a considerable number of the shares have been privately subscribed.

The reports will also present to the public the extent of the estates, and the royaltis under which they are held. Mr. Smith's interest in the two leases (at the royaltis set out in the reports) is proposed to be transferred to this company for £2500, £1000 of which is to be in cash (in four instalments of £250) to repay present outlay; the balancs in paid-up shares.

Arrangements are in progress to secure the construction of a line of tramway from the collieries to the Vale of Neath Railway, which will render unnecessary any outlay or that head by this company; the cost of which is, however, included in the reports of Messrs. Richardson and Dyne Steel; and referring to the estimates of these gentiemes, that with an out-put of only 200 tons of coal per day, the profit on the returns will be very large, the directors believe that these reports fully justify the formation of the company for the purpose of driving and opening the levels down to the datum line on the section plan, from which 7,500,000 tons of coal will be returned, without the aid of any pumping machinery.

on the section plan, from which 7,000,000 tons of coal will be returned, without the aid of any pumping machinery.

The working capital (acting on the estimate of Mr. Thomas Dyne Steel, C.E.) is fixed at £5000 in the first instance, and deemed ample for all present purposes: but, as power of increase by special resolution will be available, it is intended to secure the issue of any additional shares, at par, to the thea existing shareholders, whencower the workings may be extended below the datum line, or on the other proved seams of coal.

Prospectuses may be had, and application for the remaining shares may be made in the usual form to Mr. SMITH, South Terrace, Neath, or at the offices of the company, 32, Moorgate-street, London.

THE WEST OF ENGLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, whereby the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount unpaid on their shares.

Capital £100,000, in 20,000 shares of £5 each.

Deposit £1 per share on application, and £1 per share on allotment.

Future calls will not exceed 20s. per share, at intervals of not less tifan three months. In the event of no allotment being made, deposits to be roturned in fail.

CHAIMAN — T. W. COWAN, Eq., Kent Ironworks, Greenwich.

BANKERS—The Metropolitian and Provincial Bank, Cornhill, Lordon.

BROERE—Mr. A. J. Young, 3, Bartholomew-lane, Bank, London.

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This company is formed for the purpose of working colleries and from mines in the

This company is formed for the purpose of working collieries and from mines in the forest of Dean.

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Of the Middle Temple, Barrister-st-Law.
London: Butterworths, 7, Flost-street, Her Majesty's Law Publish

NEW WORK ON THE VENTILATION OF MINES By RALPH MOORE, Mining Engineer.
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By WHITTON ABUNDELL, Attornay-at-Lav. No.
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To be had at the Minimo Journal office, 29, Fleet-street. et, Lor

THE "CAUTIOUS MAN."—Mr. HALSE respectfully informs his clients that he has REMOVED to 28, THREADNEEDLE-STREET.
Mr. HALSE will be happy to give his opinion as to the meetic or demerits of agrains with which he may be acquainted. Speculators who are not his clients a stamped envelope. This is the time to buy good shares, not the time to said start but bad stock should be sold stall times. that is, if perchases you be found for its wish is not often the case.—28, Threadneadle-street, London.

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Prize Medals-Paris, 1855; London, 1862.

M I N E V E N T I L A T O R S.—
These machines are GUARANTEED to EXHAUST TWENTY THOUSAND
CUBIC FEET of AIR PER POUND of COAL, producing a vacuum or suction equal
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TURBINE WATER WHEELS, PLATT and SCHIELE'S SILENT
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Rotices to Correspondents.

SMELTING OF GOLD QUARTZ.—Mr. Calvert's correspondent will do service by giving an estimate of the cost of smelting the lode stuff, and the quantity which can be got through in a single blast-furnace per week. Quartz generally contains a portion of black oxide of iron, which assists as a flux. There is no difficulty in melting quartz with proper fluxes, and under proper treatment; and in duly-constructed furnaces the loss of gold should be very small. The obstacle to smelting quartz in England hitherto has been the want of regular supplies. The question is one of comparative cost. The cress may be concentrated or not, and worked in conjunction with galens, copper, or iron pyrites.—P.

Iron pyritus.—Ir.

SMELTING IRONSTONE WITH PEAT,—Will any of your readers kindly give me any inmation as to the practical results of smelling ironstone with peat; the amount of peat used per ton of iron, the blast required, the quality of the iron produced? In fact, any reliable information would be thankfully received.—CLEVELEND.

mation as to the practical results of small process which pear; the smooth of pear used per ton of iron, the blast required, the quality of the iron produced? In fact, any reliable information would be thankfully received.—CLEVELAND.

QUESTIONARLE ADDITION OF A SUGARSTION.—With reference to Dr. Collyer's letter in the Journal of March 14, alledging that he had suggested to me the new application of purified gutta percha, or India-rabber, to certain articles of dress, for which I am of purified gutta percha, or India-rabber, to certain articles of dress, for which I am onw applying for letters patent, I beg to affirm that the statement in question is incorrect. I remember having casually mentioned to him my discovery, and he there-npon offered to join me in the expense of taking out a patent, but which offer I refused.—PERCY ADDISON COLE: 9, Croydon-street, Bryanstone-square, April 1.

ST. CUTHERET LEAD SERLING COMPANY.—What are our directors doing? Will no one in the locality favour us with some information as to our prospects—as to a return for outlay, I suppose that will be considered premature.—A. Z.

EAST CARADGE.—I trust some one attending the meeting will ask the captain when the improvement in the 70 east, in the new lode, officially communicated on the 30th ult., was known at the mine, and when it really took place. I do think that it is not hat for any private information to be furnished, to the prejudice and loss of those who do not happen to live close at hand.—R. F.

EAST BRONNIOTD.—The cheque forwarded to you about five months since was with the hope that the company would send you an open order for inspection; that you would select an agent of known reputs and of unbiassed judgment; and that his report, as to the facts in dispute, should come direct to your office, and be printed. Perhaps and the facts in dispute, should come direct to your office, and be printed. Perhaps and the facts in dispute, should come direct to your office, and be printed. Perhaps as to the facts in dispute, should come di

I do not hesitate to repeat my conviction that these unjustifiable and over-estimated reports of value do more damage to mining than any losses shareholders may legitimentely sustain.—A MINER: April 2.

Rosewall, Hill and Ransom United.—Can any of your readers inform me whether Mr. Treweeke, jun., has ceased to be connected with this company? My object for enquiring is owing to there not having been any report in the Journal for several weeks, and formerly we had them most regularly. As I fear there must be something wrong, perhaps Mr. Troweeke will enlighten—A Distant Sharkholden.

Old Wheal Neptune.—In reply to my former letter, "A Director" of Old Wheal Neptune has condescended to come forward to extend his shield over himself and his brother directors. He tells me that I ought to know the reason why this cail is made on the old shares before I advise the shareholders not to pay it. Fermit me to tell him that I believe I thoroughly understand the whole matter. He admits that the outline of my statement is true, and justifies the directors in their "apparently inconsistent" conduct by that plea which is also the last resort of highwaymen—"necessity." Mining management must be honourable in order to succeed. "A Director" relis me that Messrs. Hargreaves and Harris took 500 each of the new shares from the "honourable motive" of keeping the mine going. But what good was there in taking the new shares unless they pald-up an amount upon them equal to the amount paid on the old ones? If the amount of new shares taken was so small on the whole, there was all the more need for these "honourable" gentlemen to pay down their quota at once. The Chairman at the meeting stated that 2000 shares out of the original 5000 were taken by Mr. Harris and his friends for establishing the company. This was getting them on easy terms. And now we have Mr. Harris, who appears to be the "Old Bags" of the adventure, and one of his friends, taking 1000 of the new shares, on which only 10s, per share is to be paid until the last drop of b

We regret that the communication from Mr. Evan Hopkins and Mr. J. Mosh reached us a day too late for this week's Journal.

THE MINING JOURNAL . Bailway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, APRIL 4, 1863.

The Board of Trade Returns now published are for the two months ending Feb. 28. They show that the total declared value of the exports for that period, of articles the produce and manufacture of this country, was 17,343,731\(\ell\), which is an increase of 584,617\(\ell\). The total for the two menths of 1861 was 16,718,419\(\ell\). For the month of February alone the statements show 9,298,576\(\ell\), against 8,320,059\(\ell\). in 1862\(\ell\), and 8,373,718\(\ell\). in 1861.

The increase in the shipments of the several items representing the mining industry of the country is 541,507\(\ell\), after allowing for a decrease in coals of 18,906\(\ell\), of 4770\(\ell\), in brass; of 15,701\(\ell\), in unwrought tin, and 2017\(\ell\). in zinc; together, 41,39\(\ell\), so that the excess in metals and metallic manufactures was only 43,110\(\ell\), less than the increase in the general exports. The amount for the two months of this year is 3,794,068\(\ell\), against 3,252,561\(\ell\). in 1862.

States, 27,692,364*L*; from France, 21,662,676*L*; Russia, 15,153,971*L*; Egypt, 12,225,392*L*; China, 11,982,225*L*; Prussia, 8,796,610*L*; Holland, 7,859,601*L*; Hanse Towns, 5,847,875*L*; Belgium, 4,858,990*L*; Brazil, 4,414,187*L*, and so on downwards to 5*L* from Persia. It is remarkable to see the difference in the South American States. Mexico gives only 619,458*L* in general merchandise; while Peru furnishes 2,393,921*L*; Chili, 2,863,434*L*; Argentine Confederation, 1,133,071*L*; New Granada, 811,304*L*; Ecuador, 95,023*L*; Uruquay, 992,328*L*; Bolivia, 341,982*L*, and Patagonia, 2200*L*.

THE LAW OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

THE LAW OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

The law of public companies is a subject in which so many are interested that a work in which every detail that can be required by those interested is given will be sure to be extensively read; such a book we have now before us in the very excellent manual* by Mr. Shelford, just published through Messrs. Butterworth, which has also the great advantage of being comparatively small in size. Mr. Shelford remarks that the law relative to joint-stock companies has not at present many rules in common with those on the law of partnership; but it has, in fact, been framed to supersede some of those rules, and to establish a separate system, independent of the general law of partnership. The "Companies Act. 1862," being principally a consolidation Act, much fewer misgivings will arise as to the mode in which it will operate than in the case of an Act the principles of which are, to the general public, unknown; it is an Act founded upon the statutes proviously existing, few modifications having been introduced other than those which experience proved to be requisite. Mr. Shelford has, therefore, been able, by inserting notes of the decisions given upon the corresponding sections of the repealed Acts, to produced a book of unsurpassed utility, both to the professional man and to the shareholder in public companies.

therefore, been able, by inserting notes of the decisions given upon the corresponding sections of the repealed Acts, to produced a book of unsurpassed utility, both to the professional man and to the shareholder in public companies.

We do not at all times agree with Mr. Shelford's opinions, but we must admit that his arguments even in those cases prove that he has not formed them without reason, the question of their accuracy depending rather upon the comparative merit of the differing view. As an example, we may allude to his remarks upon the rules and regulations of a company and Articles of Association. He observes that the mode by which the business of the company is to be conducted, the number and qualifications of the directors, and generally the whole internal arrangement of the company, may be subject to such regulations as the parties think fit to adopt. The author having been favoured with forms of registered Articles of Association, has inserted two forms in an appendix to his book. The first form adopts Table A of the Act to a limited extent; the second is framed independently of it, and is complete in itself. Mr. Shelford thinks that in many cases the most advisable course to be pursued in framing Articles of Association will be, not to adopt Table A either wholly or partially by reference, but to frame an entire code for the government of the company; the articles so framed any embody or modify such of the regulations in Table A as will suit the particular case. The advantage and convenience, he continues, of having a legal instrument complete in itself, instead of having to refer to other forms, is obvious; and he quotes in support of this view the observation of Mr. Brodie, the eminent conveyancer—"In common sense every instrument should be perfect in itself, and should not have its construction dependent upon another instrument."

Now, although we admit the value of this doctrine in ordinary cases, we think that in the case of public companies some exception may be made, for it must be consid

By LEGGARD SHELFORD, barrister-at-law. London: Butterworth, Fleet-street.

THE LAW OF PARTNERSHIP.—In the House of Commons a most important bill, affecting the interests of the trading community if it become law, has been read a second time; which, somehow, has not as yet attracted that degree of notice from the mercantile world that a measure fraught with such manifold advantages would naturally seem to excite. We allude to the Partnership Law Amendment Bill, introduced by Mr. Scholefield, which the mover has agreed to refer to a select committee. Doubtless there are great numbers of our readers interested in trade matters, who, from their business experience, are well able to appreciate the great desirability of extending the principle of limited liability to private partnerships, which would be the means of directing capital into healthy business channels, and augment the wealth of individuals, and necessarily the country, in the most legitimate manner. Mr. Buchanan objected to the principle of limited inability and was sure that a tabulated statement would show that there had been a great amount of reckless trading, gross mismanagement, and swindling, on the part of limited liability companies. Unfortainely, there is much truth in this statement, but the suggested alteration in the law would clearly tent to alter the state of things complained of, as it now stands, by allowing a capitalist to invest a portion of his capital in a soundly worked private business enterprise, under the management of one or more fully interested partner or partners, without being subject to unlimited liability himself; that now, perhaps, invests his money in the shares of doubtful speculations, where the liability is altogether limited, in the case of all parties concerned and so be the means of raising up a sound class of business, very much to be desired. The success or non-auccess of any business undertaking undoubtedly depends on the nature of its management; and while many a scheming fellow, incking both the proper business

room for the water provided. This could be done in about six months, at a comp tively trifling cost, and would render the pit perfectly safe. After hearing the w of the evidence, the arbitrator said he would shortly make his award, which he he would entirely comply with the Act of Parliament, and satisfy Mr. Brough on the hand, and Mr. Brain on the other.

would entirely comply with the Act of Parliament, and satisfy Mr. Brough on the one hand, and Mr. Brais on the other.

Bristot. Trade and Mining School.—The annual meeting of subscribers was held on March 25, under the presidency of the Rev. Canon Banks. The report gave a very satisfactory account of the state of the School, which for the last two or three years has maintained the highest place in the examinations held by the Department of Science and Art, having gained more prizes than any other school in the county. The Mining School during the past year (the committee state) has worked steadily and well. Two of its pupils have been taken to be managers of coal pits, and one to fill a lucrative position in connection with mining engineering. The usual complimentary votes were awarded to the committee and honorary officers, after which the meeting separated.

MUNIFICENCE OF A COLLEEAP PROPEIRITOR.—Mr. H. Cossham, of the firm of Wethered, Cossham, and Wethered, Parkfield Collieries, near Bristol, has just made a very munificent gift to his native town, Thombury (county of Gloucester), in the shape of a suite of school buildings and lecture hall, at a cost of 700?. Monday last was fixed upon for the ceremony of handing the title deeds over to the trustees, and the inhabitants of the town kept holiday on the occasion, and showed in the most unmistakeable manner their appreciation of Mr. Cossham's noble conduct. A large number of people assembled to meet him as he entered Thombury, and an arch of evergreens spanned the road near the new schools, and the proceedings were enlivened by the presence of two bands of music. The schools were inaugurated by a tes meeting, at which there was a crowded attendance. After tea the shait was taken by Mr. H. Cossham.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

Transactions in copper have been on a comparatively small scale at Paris, and prices have been sustained with some difficulty; Chilian has given way from 861. 10s. to 861., and other sorts have remained without change. At Havre, business has remained without activity, and only the sale of a small lot of Lake Superior, Minesota mark, which realised 1001. 16s. per ton, as well as a lot bearing the Quincy mark, at 991. per ton, has been noted. At Marseilles, Toka has been quoted at 921., and Chilian and Spanish at 881. per ton. At Hamburg, the demand has been feeble, and prices have remained almost nominal. Berlin and Cologne have been firm, and English and Swedish coppers have also been in good demand at Stettin. The Dutch market for tin has been very actimated, and prices have been again tending upwards. At Amsterdam and Rotterdam important and well sustained transactions have caused the price of Banca to rise rapidly from 14 fis. to 77 fis., and the last quotation was 76½ fis. to 77 fis. Advices received from Batavia state that the want of rain during the year which has elapsed has provented the mines of Banca from washing in sufficient quantity; and in consequence of this circumstance the production of 1862 only amounted to about two-thirds that of 1861, —that is to say, it was 58,000 peculs in 1862, against 86,500 peculs in 1861. The intelligence from Holland has reacted advantageously on the Paris market, where the article has acquired more firmness, especially in consequence of the scarcity of the atock available on the spot. Banca without change. Berlin has witnessed a good demand, and firm prices; Cologne has been tending upwards, and at Hamburg Banca has also been advancing; although English 111. Marseilles has remained without change. Berlin has witnessed a good demand, and firm prices; Cologne has been tending upwards, and at Hamburg Banca has also been advancing; although English 181. 6s.; ditto, in shot, 204. 8s.; roiled and in pipes, 214. 4s. per ton. Berlin and Colog

of comparatively recent orisin in Europe, but it has been developed in a remarkable manner during the last 50 years; the metal is now employed under a thousand varied forms, and has given rise to an important industry. According to a work by M. Gellibrand, the general consumption of zine in France has now attained a total of 30,000 tons per annum.

The Paris iron market is, at present, in rather a curious state, the kind of line which for some time existed between the large merchants being destroyed, and each selling as he can and as he will. Formerly the forges of Champagne supplied the warehouses of Paris with rolled and beaten trons, but now there is competition between the works of the East and North, England and Belgium. The foreign irons which can be introduced below the Custome'duly fixed by the tariff, in consequence of the operation of warrants, can only enter into consumption to a small extent, and it is more especially the works of the East which have acquired a prevailing influence in the whole district of the departments of the North. On the Paris market fron has been selling at 8l. 4s. to 8l. 8s. per ton; some contracts for construction from have been entered into at 10l. 4s., and even 10l. per ton. The works of the Moselle—those of M. de Wendel—which have established adopt at Havre, the chief point at which English irons are disembard, deliver their ock-ended irons at 8l. 10s. Journal, will pay a dividend of within a fraction of 8 per cent, per anum for 1862. Journal, will pay a dividend of within far fraction of 8 per cent, per anum for 1862. A pretty good return for a coal line, running between two otherwise unimportant points. Railway Company, to which allusion was made last week in this column of the Mining Journal, will pay a dividend of within as fraction of 8 per cent, per anum for 1862. A pretty good return for a coal line, running between two otherwise unimportant points to the industry and this company has aiways been charged with the extraction and sail of the mines has long been in th

ear in ancession as the hardness gets reduced; the various modes of temper a explained, and the expansion of steel next occupies attention. It is a well any are then explained, and the expansion of steel next occupies attention. It is a well-known fact among these who are in the habit of hardening, that the hardening of steel increases its dimensions. To remedy this Mr. Ede tells us to anneal the steel about three times before the article is completely finished, and he finds that articles treated in this way keep their size better in hardening than if the steel were only annealed once. The remaining portions of the work are also treated with the greatest ability, and as the cost of the work is but a shilling it may safely be said that it is the cheapest work upon the sabject that has been published, and there is little doubt that it is also the most media.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Arall 2.—The Coal Trade here continues very aluggish—few collieries, indeed, being fully employed, the majority being engaged only partially, short time being the rule. This is certainly a most discouraging state of things, and one which has prevailed for a very long period. From the returns it appears that 38,038 tons of coals, 2770 tons of coke, 9728 cwts. of iron, and 11,599 cwts. of alkali, were exported from the Tyne last week. There was an increase in the shipments of alkali of 5748 cwts., and a decrease in the shipments of coal, coke, and iron. The chemical trade of the Tyne is showing much briskness. The demand for soda is lively, with a firm market, and an advance of 5s. per ton; assorted casks, 44. 17s. 6d.; export casks, 44. 15s. per ton; best white alkali, 2½d.; seconds, 2½d. per cent. per cwt.; bicarbonate of soda, 124. 10s. to 134.; bleaching powder, 34. to 94. 5s. per ton. A general meeting of the owners and representatives of collieries vending coals from the rivers and ports of Tyne, Wear, Tees, Seaham, and Hartlepool, was held on Tuesday. The questions to be decided at the meeting were condition of the trade? and second, whether the subscription in aid of the funds required for the meeting of the British Association, in August next, is to be left to individual coalowners, or be voted and paid, as in 1838, in one sum, on behalf of the entire coal trade? and, isstly, the propoced Permanent Miners' Relief Fund was to be taken into consideration. The results arrived at, with comments thereon, will be forwarded for next week's Journal. The respirs which have been going forward in the deep shaft at Monkwearmouth have now been completed down to the Maudiin coal seam, a very considerable portion of the shaft. There are only about 20 fathoms more to repair from the Maudiin seam to the bottom of the shaft, and when this is completed the working gear will be put into the shaft, and the water removed from that part of the Hutton seam which lies contiguous to the sha

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

APILL 2.—Trade matters remain without any material alteration. The staple trades exhibit a fair amount of activity in nearly all branches. The determination of the Staffordshire ironmasters to adhere to the old list of prices has been well received throughout this district, and the general opinion prevails that a better course could not have been taken under the circumstances. The ironworks of South Wales, I am glad to state, continue in a fairly satisfactory state. The works are kept regularly going, and the orders in hand are sufficient to enable the proprietors to keep their men in good employ for some time to come. Prices are not quite so firm as was the case a week or two ago, but this is only the natural dulness which occasionally affects all trades. It is reported that Messrs. Kennard Brothers, Crumlin Viaduct Works, have just obtained the important contract for the new bridge over the Thames at Blackfriars. The firm are celebrated as bridge makers, the Crumlin Railway bridge, which overhangs their extensive works, and which, without doubt, is one of the largest, if not the largest, iron bridges in the world, having been constructed by them. The reports from the different coal localities are cheering, and nearly all the collieries are doing average work. Present prospects are not unfavourable as regards the spring and summer trade, and the coalmasters express increased confidence in the future. Certainly prices are so low that but a small profit is obtained, yet where good management exists a fair return is obtained for the capital invested. The fact that large takings have recently been leased is another proof of confidence in the future. APRIL 2.—Trade matters remain without any material alteration. The

fact that large takings have recently been leased is another proof of confidence in the future.

In a previous Journal we referred to the resignation of Lieut. Dornford, R.N., dock master at Cardiff. The gallant/commander has discharged the duties of the important position with rare sagacity and satisfaction for a great number/of years, and his retirement is regretted by the commercial community generally. Capt. Johnson, R.N., who has been acting as deputy dockmaster for a considerable time, has been appointed his successor, and it is to be hoped that he will continue to merit the good name that his predecessor did.

The breakage of coal in shipping is a serious loss to both merchants and buyers, and it is rather surprising that no effectual plan has been devised by which this could be prevented. It is computed that the small made by shipping alone averages, according to the quality of the coal, from 10 to 20 per cent. Mr. Maddocks, the representative of the Cork Steam Ship Company at Newport, has just worked out an invention which materially lessens the loss. The invention consists of a tube with peculiar movements, through which the coal is conveyed from the stath to the hold of the vessel, and the breakage is thus reduced to from 2 to 3 per cent. The invention has been proved to be a complete success, and as such an important loss is prevented the plan deserves especial notice.

The Western Daily Press makes the following observations respecting Evans's lamp referred to in last week's Journal: :—" The latest lamp invented possesses a marked superfority over its predecessors. A collier in North Wales, by name Isaac M. Evans, a man of considerable capacity, is the inventor. The Davy has this objection, that the gause covering or envelope renders the light obseure, and practical colliers sayfthat, they control to the invention, it would appear, was to construct a lamp that should give equal light to that of a candie, that should warn the collier of the presence of gas, and. on the assumption that he, with meal

d death."
The arrivals at Swansea include—the Lady Prudhoe with 476 tons copper regulus and
tons silver regulus, for H. Bath and Son; Bonne Mer, from San Sebastian, with 125
as opper ore, for order; Société, from Cherbourg, with 120 tons iron ore for the Dowa Company; Proile, from Cherbourg, with 130 tons iron ore for the Dowisis Company.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

APRIL 2.—The position of the Iron Trade during the past fortnight has been tolerably healthy, though the general opinion at the quarterly meetings was that the dulness which has characterised it for several mouths past was not likely to be improved. We have a good enquiry for rails, railway springs, and, indeed, for railway ironwork generally, in consequence of the demand required to keep the present lines in repair, and the probable amount required for new extensions, which during the present session are exceedingly numerous. The demand for bars and hoops is limited, and with many ironmasters there are great complaints of underselling. We have frequently referred to the great efforts being made by the eminent firm of Messrs Brown and Co., of the Atlas Works, Sheffield, to augment the manufacture of armour-plates, the demand for which by the Government was far greater than they could accomplish with their them manufactures of armour-plates, the demand for which by the Government was far greater than they could accomplish with their them manufactures of armour-plates, the firm have just they could accomplish with their then manufacturing capacities. The firm have just built a new mill, especially for the rolling of armour-plates. It is the largest in the whole world, and the machine is so extensive that plates of greater size than any which have yet been made will be rolled in the new mill on the 10th inst. They will be 4½ in. thick, and 40 ft. long; others 5½ in. thick, and 50 ft. long, and some of the extraordinary thickness of 12 in., and 15 ft. long. The company which are to be present on the occasion are to witness the casting of swerzal steel guns, and other operations for which this firm is so justly celebrated. Invitations have been sent to the Lords of the Admiralty and a number of other noblemen and gentlemen, to be present on the 10th at the opening of the works. Amongst the officials of the Admiralty who have accepted invitations are His Grace the Duke of Somerset, Lord Charence Pagel, Lord Frederick and Lady Grey, Captain the Hon. F. Drummond, Rear Admiral Charles Eden, Admiral Robinson, comptroller of the Admiralty. The following members of the Iron-Fiste Cummittee have also accepted invitations:—Sir John Hay, Bart., M.F., Dr. Percy, Captain Harrison, Professor Fole, Mr. Win. Fairbairn, the celebrated engineer, and Mr. J. Anderson, of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Amongst the other gentlemen who will be present are Earl de Grey and Ripon, Lord Wharneliffe, Admiral Halstead, Mr. J. A. Roebuck, M.F., Captain Couper Coles, the Inventor of the cupols; Mr. Scott Russel; Mr. J. Whitworth, the inventor of rifed cannon; Peto Brassey and Co., Mr. Martin Samuslson, the eminent shipbuilder, of Hull, &c. The event will be one of the most trilliant yet held in the provinces.

Samuelson, the eminent shipbuilder, of Rull, acc. The version of the brilliant yet held in the provinces.

The Coal Trade is very dull, and at many of the collieries the men are not working more than half time. The enquiries for coal for gas purposes is increasing, on account of the favour in which it is held. We have also a good enquiry for coals for steam and marine purposes. We have also to notice the great facilities which the Midland Commany are now offering for the transmission of coal to the London market, which is is, 6d.

marine purposes. We have also to notice the great facilities which the Midland Com-pany are now offering for the transmission of coal to the London market, which is is. 6d.

Fat tool less than formerly.

The lead mines of Derbyshire are doing exceedingly well, considering the difficulties
which some of the mines have to contend with. Judging from the share list, there are
none with better prospects than the Mill Dam, which weighed last Friday about 60 tons
of ore, the produce of about six weeks work. Eyam is about the same, but the North
Darbyshire appears to puzzle the directors as well as the shareholders, and as there is a
disposition generally not to subscribe more capital, we can see no other alternative than
the winding-up of the concern.

r-up of the concern. Share Markets have been well attended during the week, and railway share:

and bank stock have been most enquired after. There is at present little enquiry for any of our mining stock, and the quoted prices are merely nominal.

and bank slock have been most enquired after. Leaves is at present situe singles, any of our maining stock, and the quoted prices are merely nominal.

Among the new patentees are Mesers, J. D. Asquith and G. Greenwood, of Morley, for improvements in rag machines; Mr. J. King, of Chadshunt Farm, near Kinston, and Mr. T. H. Marshall, of Combrooke, for machinery and apparatus for preparing land for seed, and for harrowing, and in fencing land; Mr. Reuben Sims (Picksley, Sims, and Mr. T. H. Marshall, of Combrooke, for machiners and apparatus for preparing land for seed, and for harrowing, and in fencing land; Mr. Reuben Sins (Picksley, Sims, and Co.), the Bedford Foundry, Leigh, for imprevements in reapting and moving-machines, part of which are applicable to horse works; Messrs. J. Leeming and R. S. Markindale, of Broughton, for an improvement in carding engines; Mr. J. Musgrave, of the Globe Works, Bolton, for the construction of steam-hollers; Mr. J. Carver (Carver and Mosiey). Sutcher-street Works, Nottingham, for the mes for the making of lace or other fabrics.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

APRIL 2.—The Iron Trade calls just now for little remark. The demand in some quarters has been a shade better during the last week, but the trade is generally quiet. Pig Iron is not selling to much extent. The leading makers ask 32. 7s. 6d., whilst buyers offer only 32. 5s., for best hematites and best native hot-blast pigs. Some makers are selling at the lower figure, but there is an absence of much business just now. The quarter days next week may bring vendor and vendee together. In North Staffordshire an Ironstone Sellers' Association has been formed, the object being to bind the members to a list of prices agreed upon, and to terms of pay—namely, 24 off for cash at the end of the month, or within ten days after, or a bill at four months. Whether this attempt to prevent anyone else selling below fixed terms will succeed it is impossible to say. The attempt in the Iron Trade does not produce much real effect. The Hardware Trades are, on the whole, improving, and are tolerably active.

MANCHESTER GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of members was held on Tuesday, at the Museum, Peter-street; the Vice-President (Mr. E. W. Binney) in the chair. Mr. Joseph Dickinson, the President (Mr. E. W. Binney) in the chair. Mr. Joseph Dickinson, the President, read a paper "On the Coal Strata of Lancashire," in the course of which he entered into a general description of the coal beds in the locality. He stated that in the first volume of the Transactions of the society there were papers "On the Geology of Manchester and it Vicinity," by Mr. James Heywood and Mr. Binney. These papers were read 24 years ago; but, sithough so long back, he could testify to their general accuracy. After the reading of the paper, Mr. Dickinson was complimented by several of the gentlemen present, and a general wish was expressed that the sections of the coal fields which he produced to illustrate his paper should be lithographed for the information of the public, as the want of such a map for reference was felt very much. The question was referred to the council, it being stated that the expense would be heavy. A brief paper was read by Mr. John Atkinson, honorary secretary, "On some Teeth and a Flint found in the Drift at Barrowford, near Burnley," by Mr. J. Whitaker. Mr. Whitaker stated in his paper that he was not able to offer any opinion respecting the flint, but he ventured to suggest that it was something like a work of art. No discussion followed. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

UTILISATION OF BLAST-FURNACE GASES.—According to the invention of Mr. D. Schwabe, of Terre Noire, St. Etienne, a circular or other shaped metal hopper or casing is placed inside the throat of the inrnace, and extends a short distance down the same, having an annular space or chamber all round between the outer side of the hopper, and the inner side of the throat of the furnace. The gases pass into this annular chamber, and are conducted therefrom to any locality where they are to be used by suitable conduits or passages opening directly into the annular chamber. The hopper is consected in any convenient manner to a castinous plate forming the crown of the furnace, such plate having an annular water gutter constructed thereon, for the purpose of foraging a hydraulic joint for the reception of the lip or edge of a dome-shaped metal cover, which entirely closes the mouth of the furnace, but is so formed and disposed as to leave an annular opening between the top edge or lip of the hopper, and the inner side or wall of the gutter, to allow a portion of the gases to pass freely over the edge of the hopper and down into the annular chamber first referred to, suitable stops or valves being placed, if desired, in the openings leading to the chambers below for the purpose of regulating the draught or passage of the gass. By this system the gases are collected equally from all parts of the transverse section of the furnace, one portion passing over the upper edge or lip of the hopper, and then downwards into the annular chamber, and the other portion passing under the lower edge or lip of the hopper. A weighted lever working on a swivel fulcrum may be used for elevating and removing the cover when required.

TREATING BITMINOUS SUBSTANCES.—Messrs. Moreau and Ragon, of UTILISATION OF BLAST-FURNACE GASES .- According to the invention

TREATING BITUMINOUS SUBSTANCES.—Messrs. Moreau and Ragon, of Bernard-street, Russell-square, have patented some improvements in the treatment of bituminous substances. The bitumen, asphalt, schist, Boghead coal, Cannel coal, peat, and other solid matter is first distilled. The distillate is then distilled over into a globular vessel, and into this vessel steam is also admitted, the oilly matter coming over being thus well washed, cleansed, and to a great extent d-prived of smell. The destruction of the smell may be facilitated by chlorine, which may be applied as gas, or by treatment with chloride of lime, &c. The addition of chlorine also rendors the oil capable of esponification. The lighter oils they propose to use as burning oils or otherwise, whilst the heavier are treated with the peroxide of manganese and hydrochioric acid, and a lubricating compound or scap produced. The same gentlemen have also invented an improved mode of manufactoring coke and gas, which is particularly applicable to the manufactor of gas from peat. The gas is generated in retorts heated from the outside, and the vapours given off are passed through a closed vessel containing incandescent coke, and thence to the gas-holder. Whilst passing through the incandescent coke the water in the peat is decomposed into oxygen and hydrogen; the oxygen combines with the carbon, and the hydrogen with the carburetted hydrogen, the latter mixture passing on to the gas-holder. The importance of this invention, when the chemical combinations take place as Messra Moreau and Ragon state, cannot be too highly estimated; even omitting to notice the fact that the coke will be TREATING BITUMINOUS SUBSTANCES .- Messrs. Moreau and Ragon, of ot be too highly estimated; even omitting to notice the fact that the coke will be

THE MINES OF RIO TINTO.

Some short time since an interesting little book, entitled "Notes on the Mines of Rio Tinto," was published by Mr. Joseph Lee Thomas, whose long residence in the neighbourhood will be a sufficient guarantee that his statements are made with a full knowledge of facts, and, as a large number of our readers are connected with mining adventure in the same district, we may take the opportunity of giving a brief outline of Mr. Thomas's remarks, more especially as they include some valuable bluts in connection with the treatment of poor copper ore, a subject which receives far less attention from the mine adventurers of this country than it justly deserves. The mines of Rio Tinto are situated in the north-east of the province of Heelva, about 12 leagues west of Seville. The camino real to Extremedura is available for one-third of the distance, but the remainder is simply a mule track. The Rio Tinto Mine itself is one of many which the ancients have worked in a zone of metalliferous rock extending from Castillo de las Guardias to Grandola, in Portugal. The formation is clay-aide, probably of Lower Siturian formation; sirile east to west; and the general dip north, the angle varying but little from the vertical. The ore is essentially iron pyrites, but is accompanied by a small percentage of copper pyrites, and some silax, (say) 1 or 2 per cent.; galena and blonde are also found in small quantities disseminated through the mass. Alternating with the deposits of from pyrites are others of manganese. Numerous mines of manganese (pyroluate) are now being worked, and large quantities of yery pure ore, assaying 63 per cent, raised and exported to England; its price delivered at Eneiva is 2i. 15s. per ton.

In the vicinity of mest of the deposits of pyrites there are quantities of old slags, but at the Rio Tinto the extent of ground covered with them is immense; they can only be compared to the heaps of iron slags one sees in South Wales. In comparison with Rio Tinto, the mounts of slag to be seen at

tained in any one year by the Fabrica de los Pianes was 1½; and of late years it absut slightly exceeded the 1½ per cent. stipulated by the Government to be returned by the company.

The mass of ore does not make to the surface, but is covered with a deposit of oxide of iron, more or less mixed with decomposed porphyry, and varying in thickness in different localities; for the length of 500 metres, for which the mine is worked, the thickness is about 25 metres. In many mines in the district, among them El Tharsis, Buitron, and Rio Tinto, Mr. Thomas observed in places a very marked depression in the ground exactly over the deposit, the walls of which rose above its level, and defined clearly the width of the mineral below. Where these depressions are observable he has no doubt that the Romans or their predecessors worked the mines by means of an open cutting; this view is confirmed by the character of the filling, which looks more like the work of human hands than a natural formation. At the Laguano Mine, where works have lately been commenced by an English company, ore has been cut at a depth of 7 metres only from the surface. This, he is inclined to believe, is no special instance, and that in cases where the depressions are observable the ore found near the surface has been taken away by the old men. In many instances old shafts are found performing the filling in which covers the mineral—these he is inclined to believe, is no special instance, and that in cases where the depressions are observable the ore found near the surface has been taken away by the old men. In many instances old shafts are found perforating the filling in which covers the mineral—these he is inclined to believe, is no special instanced to have recourse to shafts and edits to continue the work in on the surface. In the surface has been taken away by the Phonulcians and Carthaginians, and were compelled to have recourse to shafts and edits to continue the working of them. In 1855 the average monthly yield was 37221, and in 1859 it was 50

ore now treated by the wet way Mr. Thoms 31/2 per cent., and some is as low as 0.31 per the form of a truncated averaged. 12 materials 3½ per cont., and some is as low as 9:31 per cent. The ore is first excluded in heaps in the form of a truncated pyramid, 12 metree long by 7 metres broad at the base, which contains about 4009 quintals of cre. The roasting continues from five to eix months, The calcined mineral is then placed in lixiviation tanks, which are generally of rough masonry lined with asphalt; when two-thirds full they contain nearly 23 tons of ore. When the ore has been in these tanks sufficiently long, usually 7 to 9 days at Rio Tinto, and 12 days at 1a Chaparita, the water with the copper in solution is drawn, and the metal is precipitated, in other similar tanks, which pig-from. The expenses of lixiviation and cassentation of the quintal calcined mineral costs 4½d, nearly, or about 7s. 6d. per ton, and 1s. 76½, per ton covers the cost of calcination. Mr. Thomas's concluding notes refer to the profits derivable from the working upon the present system, and he states that his remarks are intended as hints for further investigation, and with a view of all in acclient times of immense wealth, and which in their present condition, in this age of science and railways, are a diagrace to the country that possesses them.

PROCESSES OF MINING IN SOUTH AMERICA-No. III. TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOS

SIR,-To complete this view of the Processes of Mining in South Ama-

PROCESSES OF MINING IN SOUTH AMERICA—No. III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR.,—To complete this view of the Processes of Mining in South America, it will now be only necessary to look at the chief features of mines and mining in Brazil, more especially in the province of Minas Geraes, that grand storehouse of mineral wealth. After journey mines and mining in Brazil, more especially in the province of Minas Geraes, that grand storehouse of mineral wealth. After journeying some leagues in a north-westerly direction from Rio Janeiro, just before ascending the province of the province of the province of the grass can be considered to the control of the province of the grass can be considered by the control of the province of country from the plains are watered by delicious streams; a land verdencess, and and esolate. The Portugues, when they came upon this portion of country, found the very roots of the grass embossed with gold particles, and the first washings were from the roots of the herbage at the base of the hills. Indeed, all mining experience goes to show that the gold reposing in its matrix in the ridges of rock that intersect the country has had its lighter impetuous torrents have percolated within the "walts" of the wins. In this process, as long as it is not interfered with by man, not only the roots but the leaves of grass are overed with a yellow and hiack deposit; the first gold dust, the latter essention of two and the country appearance, but this is not very common.

The banks of the rivers afforded abundant evidence of the avidity with which the search was conducted. The banks were furrowed and red; the vegetable mould had been completely washed wany by the head waters, led down from show by seams or red was a subject of the country of the country seams of the country of the country of the country seams of the country of th

a quantity hitherto unknown. The lodes consisted of compact blue ironstone, a dark brown red oxide of iron and manganees, soft, rather sayermaceous, and was washed and worked without difficulty. Three levels were thus pushed into the mountain, one extending 50 or 60 yards.

On the verge of lakes girt by hills may be seen piled up beds of pebbles, thus showing a search for gold in the beds of gravel and sand in which they lie. Each pebbles have been broken, lie about. On the plains magnificent mansions'are seen standing on sterile tracts—red deserts, whose fertility has been destroyed by the gold-secker, whose works look as fresh after a century and a half as though they had been undertaken yesterday. These deserts are often fringed with a magnificent vegetation they can never come to share. When it is remembered that this washing is going on in thirty-six districts in one province, that tens of thousands of labourers are engaged in the work, the rapidity with which fertile regions, having the fortune, or misfortune, to receive the washings of auriforous serraes, are in process of dissolution, will be apparently and an one of the process of the seed of the process of the process of the seed of the process of the proce

to be burnt again, to extract any particles of the precious metals is may neve the gold the more refractory it is, and requires a greater proportion of flux of muriate of mercury.

The skill and enterprise of foreigners was necessary to the opening of these new velos, whilst the interests of the Brazilians evidently lay in agriculture, the produce of which would be inhanced by the formation of mines. It cannot be said that the permission granted by the Brazilian Government for the Investment of foreign capital in mining sive and exclusive character of the grants made to individuals, and through these is public companies. Four allotments only were issued—one for Espiritu Santo, one is Mato Grosso, and two for the Minas Geraes. These allotments might be transferred from the individuals in whose favour the decrees were drawn to mining companies Subsequently, in 1825, the duration of Foreign mining companies was limited to twenty years, and the percentage of payment to Government on the gold raised reduced from 50 per cent. to 5.

The Imperial Brazilian Mining Association, in reality a British company, which obtained from a native Brazilian the rights conferred by one of four imperial decrees, this particular one opening the whole province of Minas Geraes to mining operations, is with a number of skilling English miners, and miners from the Hartz, aided by siaw on a large estate which it holds, pursuing the precious metal in the ancient mining ground of San Jose, by shafts, adits, and levels. Four shafts have air-eady been sunk in the rock, and there is a score of lodes yet untouched. The formation is of mice-sisted the native Brazilians rely may there be found—marcasites, or pleces of metal, in rocky cavities, water impregnated with sulphates, sickly vegetation, sharp and loud reverse to the contract of the sulphates, sickly vegetation, sharp and loud reverse the contraction of the contract of the sulphates, sickly vegetation, sharp and loud reverse to the contract of the sulphates, sickly vegetation, sharp and lo

which the native Brazillans rely may there be found—marcasites, or places of metalrocky cavities, water impregnated with sulphates, sickly vegetation, sharp and loud inverberation of sounds from the bills.

The working of topaz mines is chiedly carried on by native Brazillans. The whils
unedullary mass of topaz veins, resembling soft chalk, though not calcareous, are genrally found embedded in soft achiet, of tale, clay, or mice-slate. This slate, so decomposed as hardly to retain its lameliated structure, allows of working in open cutting.

The "mass branca" is the name given to the matrix. A stream is usually conducid
from a neighbouring river to the upper edge of the mine, and a circular channel, with a
steep gradient, and of a spiral form, conveys the water to the foot of the mine, whate
it issues by another cut. The water is led to dash impetuously against a bank of self-

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The white is, are gue-te, so decom-pen cutting-ity conducted annel, with a nine, where bank of soft

schist, beyond which, on the bed of the water course, naked negroes with hoes, aid in breaking up the masses of clay-slate or tale seen on the white topazes. So tremendous is the torrent that the negroes who stand in the middle of the current are frequently carried down stream with the dissolved mass. The negroes first fill their mouths where their mouths become full they spit whatever is thus collected into a basin that is handed round.

The iron mines of Brazil are being more extensively worked, though chiefly with reveign capital. The refractory nature of the Brazilian iron, and the difficulty of smelting it, added to the limited knowledge of metalinzy possessed by the natives, whose ing it, added to the limited knowledge of metalinzy possessed by the natives, whose ing it, added to the limited knowledge of metalinzy possessed by the natives, whose ing it, added to the limited knowledge of metalinzy possessed by the natives, whose ing it, added to the limited knowledge of metalinzy possessed by the natives, whose ing it, added to the limited knowledge of metalinzy possessed by the natives, whose its possessed by the natives whose its possessed by the natives and fre-proof matchings and the natives and th

MINING NOTABILIA.

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PRIMARY FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

PRIMARY The adventurers have made an offer of 411, per annum for the upper and nower mill and Bennett's stamp, for 18 years, the extent of the lease of the mine. It is been accepted, and the lord agrees to renew it on the same terms at the expiration of that time. This alludes to the water-power, a great desideratum for Fendeen Consols. The mills, with a large quantity of timber, axies, and stones, the company is to have for the low sum of 300. Steam stamps will, however, be required, as it is fully specied that the mine any produce at least 30 tons of tin every month. This will leave a profit of above 10001, per month, independently of the copper lode. They hope to cut the Great Pendeen lode very shortly.

CEFN CILCEN is doing very well, and we must have about 9 tons dressed, and we are now busy getting the water out of Susan shaft, which will be accomplished to-morrow. We are informed that at this place good ore was left in the 100 yard level, but the mine being in the hands of working men, the water was allowed to accountalise, while the parties were spending the proceeds of 6 or 7 tons of ore, raised in a few days. This is a fact, and is proved by our men finding a wheelbarrow at the bottom of the shaft soint has not been worked so well as it otherwise would have been, and, consequently, are get of ore has been correspondingly less.

CENTRAL MINERA.—We are preparing for the engine, and as the mine unworked below the 56, we feel certain of success as soon as the engine is set to work.

EAST BASSET.—The lode in the 100 fm. level, going east, has become over, and 14 fens. intrinser east, to drive north, in the hope of meeting with an improvement when they again cut the lode. The position of the mine makes even a 11 dividend seem precarious.

COOLARTHA AND BOND.—The 48-inch cylinder engine, late the property [EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORR

contact the loss. The position of the mean man and the the property of the Manchester corporation (for whom it was built by Boiton and Watt), is being sten down fast, the valves and seatings are all of brass, and in the most perfect order; the working parts scarcely bear the marks of friction; the duty it was called upon to fleet was trivial to its power; therefore, the service has little deteriorated its value, as soon as it is erected it will be found fully to realise the judgment propounded by all actical engineers, who know the property, as a first-class engine. At these mines it contemplated its power will, in the course of a few years, be fully taxed, it being dermined to sink the engine or main-shaft, as well as a fiat-rod shaft, to a considerable depth forth with. The shares are being rapidly taken up, and are held for investment by influential and practical gentlemen.

The RHAPPA LEAD MINE (near Llanrwst) was visited on Monday by three of the gentlemen forming the board of directors, who hold two-thirds of the shares.

The RHAPNA LEAD MINE (near Lianrwst) was visited on Monday by hree of the gentlemen forming the beard of directors, who hold two-thirds of the shares, he year to vert the whole of the works below and above ground, and minutely inspected he property, with which they expressed themselves highly pleased; and after consultation with the captain, it was agreed that full force should be put upon the driving opations in the B, C, and D levels, in each of which the lode has been opened on and found roductive. In the C level especially it is most encouraging, and little doubt is enterained that when the ground is opened a few nathoms further into the hill the returns still place this property in a commanding position in the market. The facilities for pening, securing, and transporting the ore to the shipping port of Trefrew, where storeoms is provided, are so efficient and economical, that even with very moderate returns the company will be likely to command large profits.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING. The Mining Share Market has not been so active this week in fresh bargains, probably wing to the fortnightly account, which took place on Tuesday, and passed off in asatisatory manner. It was not what may be considered a heavy account, as the dealings have not been so extensive for the settlement, nor the fluctuations so extraordinary, as to incur losses of an injurious tendency. During the week many shares have vaciliated, and generally left off lower than they opened. Wheal Skyons continue firm, and in fair femand. — COPFER HILLS have been most freely offered, and prices receded. — EAST BASETS have been in good demand, at improved rates. — TINCHOFTS have declined, and left off sellers at lower rates. — STRAY PARK, EAST CAN'S BRAY, COO'S KITCHEN, and CLIFFORD have fluctuated, and less firm, at quoted prices. ——SOUTH FRANCES have been more in request. ——NORTH ROSKEARS have seen several falls, and more freely offered; whilst ROSKEARS NORTH DOWNS, and NORTH TRESKEARS have been more in request. ——NORTH ROSKEARS have been largely dealt in, ——NORTH BASET, NORTH CROPTY. NORTH DOWNS, and NORTH TRESKEARS have been quoted by closs. — SOUTH CROPTY SORTH DOWNS, and NORTH TRESKEARS have been quoted lower; but, notwithstanding the quotations, there is a great scarcity of shares in the market. — GREAT WHEAE FORTUSE, WHEAL GRILLS, and BASET AND GRILLS continue in request, at buyers' prices. ——WENDROS CONSOLS, MARGARET, PENDERN, and FROVIDENCE have been good demand, at improved rates. ——SOUTH CARDONS are sought for. — HAST CARDONS have been largely dealt in, and prices have consequently improved. —For MARKE VALLEY, LUDGOTT, and WEST CARDONS are sought for at improved rates, — EDWARDS ROWS and WEST CARDON ARE CARDONS are sought for at improved rates, — EDWARDS ROWS are offered at lower prices. — DRAKE WALLS, ALLEY LUDGOTT, and WEST CARDON SHOW have been good dend freely at advanced rates, but they show a tendency to recode. — GANTONS find Art ELST CARDON, they have intersected a

Byers at low rates.

At East Carabon, they have intersected a branch in the 60 east, worth 6l, per fm. At East Carabon, they have intersected a branch in the 60 east, worth 6l, per fm. hich, with a few slight changes that have occurred since last noticed, makes but little fifterence in the aggregate. The following is the official report received this day:—The unter lode, in the 50 east, is worth 56l, per fm.; the 60 east, frying on the branch, per fm.; the 70 east, 58l, per fm.; the 70 east, 58l, per fm. The copper ore sold on the 19th as weighted off on Saturday last, and valued at 2915l.; being an excess of 112l, be and the computed amount. The quarterty meeting will be held on Wednesday next. Salisbury.

Salisbury.

At SOUTH Canabon account, a dividend of 41, per share was declared on Monday.—

ast Basset two-monthly account was held on Tuesday, when a dividend of 11, per

ast Basset two-monthly account was held on Tuesday, when a dividend of 11, per

per was declared, carrying a credit balance of about 1201, to the next account. The

pport of the mine is highly encouraging.—East WHELL MARTHA: The directors a

board meeting, held on Tuesday, made a call of 5s. per share, for the purpose of more

lacrously developing the property.

georatic developing the property.

At West Shake Ton, the ground is reported more favourable for driving in the 162 sat, the driving of which end is looked upon as of great importance, and likely to prove sighly beneficial. The adit level, near the eastern boundary, is progressing satisfacturily; this level has been taken up with for the purpose of interacting the boundary ross-course of the South and West Caradon Mines, to see the great lode against the ross-course. It is a very important matter, and the progress of the level looked forward p with much interest.

with much interest.

At GREAT TREGUNE, the operations are of the most encouraging character, and the stall prospects of the mine are still cheering, although the great results so long and sted have not yet been realised. They have resumed sinking the winze in the here the lode is worth full 10f. per fm., and from the appearance of the 92 west, at improvement is fully expected to come off shortly. The other points are look the tasma.

againly productive lodes. The main lode is represented to be of an extraordinary size, arrying tin throughout; which can be worked with considerable success, and contributing largely towards the returns. A steam-engine has been purchased of sufficient power to command all the lodes, and preparations are being made for the erection of a sumber of stamps heads, from which, when completed, regular returns of tin may be expected; large quantities of good work, of more than an average percentage, being always at surface ready for stamping. Great North Tolous: This mine is progressing most encouragingly, and from premit appearances strongly indicates more important discoveries not far off, which the operations now vigorously pressed are likely to develope. At he shaft, which is down shoul 16 fins, from adit, there is a lode strongly impregnated with copper ore, the whole satirix being highly indicative of great improvement in dopth, which is fully anticiated before they reach the intended level of 25 fathoms, and which point they expect a stain in about three months. To accomplish the same all preparatory arrangements are being made (should the water increase) to preclude any unnecessary delay. Whealt Tranzew (Silver-Lead) is spoken of as an undertaking of more than ordinary haracter. The situation of the mine, and geological position, together with those interested in the management, are matters that speak highly in avour of the enterprise. It is situate in Merillyn, in close proximity with East Wheal Rose, once the richast lead since in the country; Cargoll, Chiverton and characy whose prosperity is saufficient guanties for its recommendation. A meeting was roceasing high with the shares were entered into for the purchase of a steam-engine, and all other necessary measures preparatory to a more vigorous and efficient working, which the property fully merits.

At Bassert and Gertlits, the mine countines to look remarkably well; in almost every roductive place there has been an improvement. The quarterly account was

the back of the 100 had improved, and, with the other favourable changes, the aggregate amount of the same may be considered equal to the value of the reported discovery. The mine generally is looking remarkably well.

James Lane.

amount of the same may be considered equal to the value of the reported discovery. The mine generally is looking remarkably well.

From Mr. George Batters:—The Market for Mining Shares has during the week been moderately active, and closes with more firmness. A large business has been done in Tinchoff, North (Crofty, North Eoskear, Roserarkowth, Great Where Fortune, Wendron Coshors, East Caradon, Where Seron, Cook's Kitchin, &c. The directors of Tischoff have declared a dividend of 5s. per share. This is their shall act, as they go out of office on the 14th inst. The company is now virtually being worked on the Cost-book Principle, and only requires the confirmation of the annual meeting to remove the last vestige of the illegal scrip constitution, which has for so long a period relarded the progress of the company. At that meeting a further dividend and bonus will be declared of about 15s. per share, as since the published accounts were assued, (say) up to the end of the year, a dividend has been earned of about 10s., and the reserved fund at the disposal of the meeting exceeds another 10s. The shares are firmly held, and have taken the first place among mining shares, and are now readily marketable at a small margin between buying and selling. These shares are likely to see a much higher price, more especially set the future of the tin market is so hopeful. Strax Parks have advanced. South Cara Brea has improved in several points. The new lode is worth 30f. per fathom in the eastern end, and 40f. in the western. The flat-rod shaft is worth 20f. East Cara Brea has manifesting signs of improvement. Norms (control and the course of a few weeks' time it is the intention of the manager, Capt. Vivian, to attach more heads to the present engine, when the return of tin may be readily doubled. Norm Roskrans have settled down to something like a nominal state; the most open states and most respectable mines in Cornwall should have been selected as the medium for such extensive gambling. The lode at Pearce's shaft, sink

GOUROCK SANDSTONE COPPER MINE.

SIR.—The following report was made in July, 1862, by Mr. Jonathan Down, of the Alderley Edge Sandstone Copper Mine, near Manchester, but was never issued to the proprietary until upwards of six months after; what the reason for its suppression by the manager could have been is not explained, but can be easily guessed at. I publish it for the benefit and instruction of those who, like Mr. Charles S. Richardson, desire and appreciate information. reciate information.

Alderley Edge Mine, July 2—Since my return from the Gourock Mine, on Saturda last, I have been very busy making experiments on the samples of ore which I brough back from the mine with me, in order to ascertain whether it is practicable to work theores by the "wet" process or not, and the following are the results of my experiments:

No. 1 Sample.—The stones taken from various places in the mine, and which we cor sider to be about an average sample of all the ores now on the mine, produce as follows

Produce of copper by analysis.

3:38 per cent.

Soluble matter in hydrochloric acid 14:55 ,

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—DIARRHEA—STOMACH.—Whenever the stomach falls faithfully to perform its functions, indigestion is sure to be produced, the issue of which is over uncertain. The undigested food, after passing through the sluggish stomach, irritates the bowels, and sets up diarrhoa, by which it is carried of, and the body is relieved for a time. Perhaps this is the least objectionable product of disordered stomachs, though gradually it will pull down the strongest. To check the first symptoms nothing previously prescribed equals Holloway's digestive pills, added by his ointment, rubbed over the stomach and right side. Their action over stomach liver, and bowels is immediate, beneficial, and lasting, restoring order and ease, and removing at one and the same time both the cause and results of the diseases.

POYAL SCHOOL OF MINES—NOTICE.—The REMAINDER of the COURSE of LECTURES on GEOLOGY (twenty-four) will be given by Mr. J. BEETE JUKES, M.A., F.R.S., on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at Half-past One, commencing on the 13th April. During the course lectures will be given in the field. Fee, £2.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—
PROF. TENNANT, F.G.S., will COMMENCE a COURSE of LECTURES on WEDNESDAY, April 15, at Nine A.M., having especial reference to the APPLICATION of GEOLOGY to ENGINEERING, MINING, ARCHITECTURE, and AGRICULTURE. The lectures will be continued on each succeeding Friday and Wednesday. Feb. £1 11s. 6d.
R. W. JELF, D.D., Princippi &

THE EXHIBITION OF ALUMINIUM AND
ALUMINIUM BRONZE.
TWO THOUSAND SPECIMENS, illustrating the application (ornamental and
useful) of these interesting metals are now on view at—
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Admission by card.

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For drawings, particulars, opinions of the press, and testimonials, apply to Aveling and Pourers, engineers, Rochester, Kent.

TOR SALE, the PROVISIONAL PATENT PROTECTION, and ALL RIGHTS of INVENTION, of a PLAN for DISPENSING with GUIDE ROLLING for RODS, BOLTS, and WIRE, and OTHER METALLIC RODS. Or, WANTED a PARTNER to ASSIST in WORKING the SAME.—Address, Mr. MICHAEL PHILLIPS, Dewsail, near Hereford.

FOR SALE, the IRONWORK COMPLETE for a LARGE BLAST FURNACE, including wrought-iron shell, gallery, tuyeres, pipes, heating stove, &c., all ready for erection, made for a broad by the eminent arm of Cochrane and Co., Staffordshire.—Apply to Mr. W.R. Barnsunak, Pendleton Ironworks, Manchester,

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OOZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.
STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles

refined metallic nickel. | Oxide of ccbalt. | Wire, &c.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. | GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET
NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

CAUTION—TO BANKERS, BILL BROKERS, AND OTHERS,—Whereas BILLS OF EXCHANGE OF PROMISSORY NOTES have been and may be PUT INTO CIRCULATION by Mr. DANIEL PEARSON, PUR-PORTING to be ACCEPTED or MADE by Messrs. "LLOYD, PEARSON, AND LLOYDS," or "THE MADELEY COAL AND IRON COMPANY," of Madeley, in

PORTING to be ACCEPTED OF MADE BY Messers. "LIGHTS," indicately, in LIGHTS," or "THE MADELEY COAL AND IRON COMPANY," of Madeley, in Staffordshire.

And whereas the PARTNERSHIP between between Messers. LLOYDS and DANIEL PEARSON has been DULY DISSOLVED, and an INJUNCTION has been GRANTED by the Court of Chancery to RESTRAIN the said DANIEL FEARSON from DRAW-IRO, ACCEPTING, ENDOURING, GIVING, or NEGOCIATING ANY BILL OF EXCHANGE OF PROMISSORY NOTE in the NAME of "THE MADELEY COAL AND HION COMPANY," or in the name of "LLOYD, PEARSON, AND LLOYDS," or in any other name whereby the Messers. LLOYDS might be rendered liable. All PEIRSONS are, therefore, CAUTIONED AGAINST DEALING with ANY SUCH BILLS OF EXCHANGE OF PROMISSORY NOTES; and it is requested that information of any attempts to negociate the same may be immediately given to Messers. R. and S. MULLENS, solicitors, No. 7, Poultry, London, E.C.

MERSEY DOCKS AND HARBOUR BOARD.—Notice is hereby given, that the CHAIN AND ANCHOR TESTING WORKS, at BIRKEN-HEAD, will be BROUGHT INTO OPERATION after the 31st inst. Copies of the regulations and tables of charges in connection with both the Liverpool and Birkenhead works will be furnished on application at either of the chain testing establishments. Any chains received at the Liverpool Chain Testing Works prior to the 31st inst. will be dealt with under the regulations at present in existence.

Dock Office, Liverpool, March 2, 1863.

WANTED TO PURCHASE or HIRE by the ROTHERHAM,
MASBRO, AND HOLMES COAL COMPANY (LIMITED), ROTHERHAM.
FIFTY to ONE HUNDEED 6 or 8 ton COAL WAGONS, with side and bottom doors
-Address, with terms, to Mr. Cooper, manager.

WANTED, in a MINING ENGINEER'S OFFICE, a YOUNG MAN, who must be a good piain and ornamental writer, and neat draughtsman, MAN, who must be a good plain and ornamental writer, and neat draughtsman. He would be required to assist in underground surveying.—Apply, by letter only, enclosing specimen of mapping, stating age, and salary required, to "Apprope," care of C. S. Barker, Esq., mineral agent, 12, Buckingham-street, Strand, London, W.C.

A GENTLEMAN in the MINING ENGINE ERING PROFESSION is at present OPEN to RECEIVE ONE or TWO ARTICLED PUPILS, where they would have every opportunity of gaining experience in the viewing, surveying, and vailing coal and lead mines in Wales.—Apply to Meesrs. L. and J. Allington Hughes, solicitors, Wrexham.

TO MARINE TUBE MANUFACTURERS, OR PARTIES WISHING TO COMMENCE MARINE TUBE MANUFACTURING.—The ADVERTISER SEEKS a SITUATION as MANAGER in the WORKING DEPARTMENT. Understands the machinery and furnaces, or would undertake to erect machinery and furnaces for any party wishing to commence in the above trade. Can give a statement of profits to be derived from the trade, and can have a first-rate character of some years standing.—Apply by letter, "X. Y. Z.," Post-office, Walsall.

TO SWEDISH IRON MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—WANTED, an AGENCY for the SALE of SWEDISH FIG and BAR IRON in SHEFFIELD and neighbourhood.—Address, "H. H.,," MINING JURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO IRONMASTERS.—An ESTABLISHED FIRM OF ARVIN MERCHANTS, with a large London connection, are DESIROUS of MAKING ARRANGEMENTS with the MARERS of a GOOD ORDINARY IRON for the INTRODUCTION of their BRAND into the LONDON MARKET, upon condition of having the exclusive sale, subject, of course, to the approval of price and quality. All transactions may be for eash, but if otherwise arranged the highest references can be given. Principals only will be treated with.—Apply by letter to "O. W. W.," Messers.

SMITH and Enns, stationers, Postern-row, Tower-hill.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED to BORROW, a LOAN of
SIXTEEN to Eighteen THOUSAND POUNDS on a FREEHOLD ESTATE
of very ample value, worked as a COLLIERY.—Apply by letter, addressed to Messrs.
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TO SPECULATORS.—The ADVERTISER, a retired mine captain of great practical experience in Cornwall, is in a POSITION to GIVE the NAMES of SIX PROGRESSIVE MINES which are SAFE in his opinion (founded on a perfect knowledge and reliable data) to ADVANCE HUNDREDS PER CENT. in a FEW MONTHS. Terms, commission on profit.—Address, "Investor," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fieet-street, London, E.C.

TO COAL AND IRONMASTERS.—One of perfect respectability, and of 30 years' experience in the MANAGEMENT of COAL and IRONWORKS for leading parties in several districts, having "won" more seams and erected more tronworks than any other man, is OPEN to EMPLOY.—Address, "T. B.," 3, Bank-treet, Sheffield.

TO COLLIERY OWNERS, &c.—WANTED, a SITUATION as MANAGER or UNDER MANAGER at a COLLIERY. The advertiser is horoughly accustomed to surveying, and keeping up plans, &c. First-class references.—Address, "B.," 2, Wellington-terrace, Cardiff.

PARTNER who can COMMAND a CAPITAL of EIGHT to TEN THOUSAND FOUNDS is IMMEDIATELY REQUIRED in a BUSH.
NESS of a FIRST-CLASS COMMERCIAL CHARACTER, wherein the returns are large and highly profitable.—Further information may be had on application by letter addressed to Messrs. Moulton and Son, law stationers, 37, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.

addressed to Messrs. Moutros and Sox, law stationers, 37, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.

THE GREAT TALYMEWYN SLATE AND SLAB
QUARRY.—The Great Talmewyn Slate and Siab Quarry is situated in the parish
of Mallwyd, in the county of Merioneth, and is a continuation of the extensive quarry
Aberllyfenny.

A loose end has been cut across the vein, and the nature of the rock is most promising;
60 ft. lower down again a tunnel has been driven, intersecting the vein, and I find the
rock here to be of the same pure quality. The tunnel has been driven through the vein,
and I find there is any quantity of slate and slab. There is also every convenience to
erect buildings for machinery, and an ample supply of water on the premises to work
the engines.

I must not omit to mention that this quarry is within six miles of the station of the
Newtown and Machynlieth Railway.

Should any respectable company wish to treat for the Talymewyn Slate and Slab
Quarry, they will please to send a pre-paid letter to Mr. Joseph Parry, Corris, near
Machynlieth.

A NG LO - MEXICAN MINT OFFICE,—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in this company will be HELD at the office, as under, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of April next, when one director will be elected in the place of Thomas Curlis, Esq., who goes out by rotation, but is eligible for re-election, and will be proposed accordingly. The chair will be taken at One o'clock precisely.

ALFRED GODFREY, Sec.
Anglo-Mexican Mint Office, 5, Broad-street-buildings, March 31, 1868.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—
Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of proprietors will be HELD at the office of this company, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of May next, at One o'clock precisely, when the directors intend to recommend the payment of a DIVIDEND of SEVEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER SHARE, free of income tax.

iche of a Division of the Control of

Office, No. 5, Finsbury-circus, London, April 2, 1863.

CAPT. JOSEPH WEBB, REDRUTH, CORNWALL, begs to inform his mining friends and the public generally that he now UNDERACKES the INSPECTION Of MINES. Capt. Webb's long experience in mining in all its departments is the best guarantee of his solility in such matters, and he trusts that, by carefully examining the mines he visits, he will be able to give them correct ideas of their position and prospects. In all cases of tim mine inspections, actual samples will be taken from all the most important points of operation, and carefully assayed.

MR. GEORGE HENWOOD, MINING ENGINEER,
LOCHHEAD HOUSE, LOCHWINNOCH, SCOTLAND, OFFERS his SERVICES and ADVICE on mines situated in any part of England, Scotland, Wales, Irland, Isle of Man, &c. Mr. Henwood's extensive experience in his peculiar department
of mining science is well known, and will be exerted to the utmost for the benefit of

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE ADVICE on MINES and their MANAGEMENT.

management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE ADVICE on MINES and their MANAGEMENT.

D. STICKLAND begs to OFFER HIS SERVICES in BUYING and SELLING SHARES on advantageous terms for capitalists, who will do well to consult him, either by letter or personally, previous to their investing in mines now at work, or in schemes now being brought before the public. Good references given if required. Mines inspected and faithfully reported on.

His monthly "Circular" for March continues the difference between the Limited Liability and the Cost-book Systems. A selected list of mines forwarded on receipt of six postage stamps.

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C HARLES DAVEY AND CO., ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

EICESTER AND CO. (late Leicester, Brache, and Teague),
CONSULTING MINING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS, AND GENERAL
MINING AGENTS, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, PROCURE MINING LEASES on
ELIGIBLE TERMS from the GOVERNMENT of VICTORIA and NEW SOUTH
WALLES, or receipt of a remittance for £200, to cover costs of lease, survey and report,
&c. Messrs. Leicester and Co. OFFER to TAKE the MANAGEMENT of MINING
COMPANIES, and PROVIDE OFFICE ACCOMMODATION, for a percentage on the
profits of the company.

profits of the company.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Richard Middleton Mining Journal office,

For the street, London, E.O.

All remittances must be made through our bankers, the Union Bank of Australia.

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CHEMICAL WORKS,
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JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.

Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

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PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANCE GIVEN to any bong fide undertaking, by
Mr. LEE STEVENS, 36, CANNON STEET, E.C.

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THE WORKS OF THE ST. HELEN'S ALKALI, BLUE VITBIOL, AND METAL COMPANY (LIMITED), ST. HELEN'S, LANCASHIRE.

THE WORKS OF THE ST. HELEN'S ALKALI, BLUE VITRIOL, AND METAL COMPANY (LIMITED), ST. HELEN'S, LANCASHIRE.

M ESSRS, FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed by the directors to SELL BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, May 13, at Eleven, upon the premises, St. Helen's, in One Lot, unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private contract, the highly important PREEHOLD PROPERTY, known as the works of the ST. HELEN'S, LANCASHIRE, about fourteen miles from Liverpool, with canal and railway communication between the two piaces and all parts of the kingdom. The works were established about seventeen years since, for the purpose of working a patent for extracting metals from ores, and for the manufacture of the sulphate of cods and soda ash, and they are at present fitted with plant capable of producing 60 tons of sods ash and 10 to 12 tons of sulphate of copper weekly; but, by a modification of the plant, it could be made capable of producing, by the ordinary process of manufacture, 200 tons of sods ash and 20 tons of solidashed for copper weekly; but, by a modification of the plant, it could be made capable of producing, by the ordinary process of manufacture, 200 tons of sods ash and 20 tons of solidashed for copper weekly; but, by a modification of the plant, it could be made capable of producing, by the ordinary process of manufacture, 200 tons of sods ash and 20 tons of solidashed for copper weekly. The total quantity of land occupied by the works is 9a. 1r. 33 p. The St. Helen's Canal flows past the entire castern boundary of the property, and there is a wharf wall, with facility for landing or loading goods, extending the whole length, and also a freehold wharf, about 170 feet by 60 feet. The St. Helen's Railway forms the southern boundary of the property, and there is a siding on to the works. Coais can be procured from neighbouring collisties, the uniform rate of carriage for which is sixpence per ton from the collieries to the works. A large reservoir for water has been constructed, which is supplied in a most ample m

PLANT AND UTENSILS OF THE ST. HELEN'S PATENT ALKALI, BLUE VITRIOL, AND METAL COMPANY'S WORKS, ST. HELEN'S, LANCASHIRE.

PLANT AND UTENSILS OF THE ST. HELEN'S PATENT ALKALI, BLUE VITRIOL, AND METAL COMPANY'S WORKS, ST. HELEN'S, LANCASHIRE.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed by the directors and to SELL BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, May 13, and following days, at Eleven each day, at the works, in Lots, unless an acceptable offer be made for the whole by private contract before April 30, the PLANT and UTENSILS of these EXTENSIVE WORKS, including a leaden sulphuric sold chamber, 72 ft. long; 4 lead concentrating pans, 21 lead coolers, Tead weils, 1 lead precipitator, 8 lead settling and dissolving tanks, 21 lead coolers, Tead weils, 1 lead precipitator, 8 lead settling and dissolving tanks, 21 lead coolers, Tead weils, 1 lead precipitator, 8 lead settling and dissolving tanks, 21 lead pumps, lead clateros, 10 let by the coolers, 20 large sulphate ash furnaces, containg about 300 tons of iron, and about 250 rods brickwork; three wrought-iron sate, 2 carbonating towers, 3 concentrating pans, 13 settling pans, 3 sating down pans, 3 shifting furnaces, a 25 horse power condensing steam beam engine, a 16 horse power bigh pressure steam engine, a 16 horse power bigh pressure steam engine, a 16 horse power bigh pressure steam engine, 2 smaller high pressure steam engine, a 16 horse power in the pressure steam engine, a 16 horse power in the pressure steam engine, a 16 horse power in the pressure steam engine, a 16 horse power in the pressure steam engine, a 16 horse power in the pressure steam engine, a 16 horse power bigh pressure steam bollers, 2 crushing mills, with elevators and screens; pair of edge runners, 1 single runner, 1 mortar mill, shafting and gearing, set of 3 paint mills, large cast-iron steam bollers, 24 circular cast-iron pans, 12 railway tracks, our springs; 5 ton weighbridge, 6 Pooley's weighing machines, 10 tons contractors' rails, turn tables, 50 tons wrought-iron piates and scrap iron, east and sp

ST. HELEN'S, LANCASHIRE.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, the EXTENSIVE
MANUFACTURING PREMISES known as the RAVENHEAD COPPER
SMELTING WORKS, situate at ST. HELEN'S, with a wharf on the canal, and a
branch of the St. Helen's Railway running through the property.

The entire site is about 20 acres, of which about five acres are occupied by the works,
the remainder being arable and pasture land.

The buildings comprise a series of vard.

The buildings comprise a series of vary substantially erected, light, and lofty ground
floor factories, arranged for the purposes of copper and silver smelting works, but they
will be available for many other large manufacturing establishments, as they possess the
salvantage of direct communication by rail or water carriage with all parts of the kingdom.

Coals can be obtained from pits in the neighbourhood at an almost nominal price, and
labour is cheap and abundant.

rticulars, apply to Messrs. Fuller and Honsey, 13, Billiter-street, Lo ars. Hannison and Finch, 2, Gray's Inc., London.

SALE OF BASTIER'S CHAIN PUMP PATENT.
THOUNG the DEVELOPMENT OF THE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP Mr. J. U. BASTIER'S CHAIN PUMP PATENT.—
Mr. J. U. BASTIER IS DESIROUS of FINDING A PARTNER for CONTINUING the DEVELOPMENT of his ENGLISH PATENT for his CHAIN PUMP, or he is WILLING to SELL the ENTIRE or PART of HIS INTEREST therein. He proposes to grant four exclusive licenses for the full term of the patent, for England, Bootland, Ireland, and Wales respectively:—
For the license for England, he demands the sum of £2000 for the unreserved transfer, or £1000 if 25 per cent. of the nett profits be secured to him.
For the license for Scotland, he demands £1500 for unreserved sale, or £750 with 25 per cent. of profits.

er cent. of profits. For the license for Iroland, he demands £1400 for unreserved sale, or £700 with 25

nt, of profits.
s, J. U. Bastier, C.E., 47, Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, London.

CRUSHING MILLS (SCHIELE'S PATENT) for QUARTZ ORES, BARTTES, FLINTS, CEMENTS, LIMESTONE, EMERY, CHALK SALT, SODA ASH, and OTHER CHEMICAL PRODUCTIONS, COPROLITES BOXES, and OTHER MATERIALS for MANURE, &c. NO LOSS by DUST SELF-ACTING IN FEEDING and SIFTING. The MOST ECONOMICAL MACRITUMERY for the purpose.—Apply to Mr. Schiele, 20, Milton-street, Stockport-road, Marchester.

IMPORTANT TO MINING COMPANIES.

MYTH AND WASLEY'S MACHINERY FOR SPALLING AND SEPARATING THE ORE FROM THE STONE, &c.

A NEW and USEFUL MACHINE, termed a PREPARATOR, has recently been patented by Messers, Satth and Wasleth, having for its objects the SPALLING and SEPARATIONS the ORE from the STONE, and FORMING it into PROPER SIZES for PICKING, JIGGING, CRUSHING, &c., necording to the mature and quality of the study.

of the stuff.

The construction is simple, the bed on which the stuff is broken being made of castiron plates, about 14 in. deep, 2 in. wide on the top, and narrowing downwards, with
wrought-iron steeled edge sens on the top, the plates and bars being from 1½ in. to 2 in.
apart, and can be regulated to any size, as may be required, through which plates the
stuff passes as it is broken with the hammers unto perforated plates, which plates the
stuff passes as it is broken with the hammers unto perforated plates, which form it
into different sizes, from 1½ in. cube downwards, which plates can also be regulated as
may be required. The machine can be erected in connection with other machinery for
about £15 per hammer, as driving power. Two, three, four, or any number of hammers
may be had as required. Four of from 4 to 5 cwts, each will break about 1000 tons
per month.

per month.

This invention well deserves public notics, as it will decidedly effect an economy. The forcent, over manual labour, together with a great advantage in the dispatch of wor performing it far better than any other mode yet introduced, and several practical gentlemen, who have seen it at work at the Coed Maws Fool Mines, fully corroborate it.

above statement. The charge for patent right will be on the most advantageous terms. The charge for patent right will be on the most advantageous terms. The largest mine in the kingdom may exercise its full use at 51, per month, and the charge to be reduced proportionately according to the magnitude of the works, or the patent may be sold off to each mine district or county, as might be agreed on. For future particulars, apply to Messrs. SMITH and WARLEY, Coed Many Pool Hilles, Lianrwst, North Wales; or to G. I. Soven, Esq., 25a, Bucklersbury, E.C., Londen.

MANCHESTER. MR. W. HANNAM: OFFICES, CARLTON BUILDINGS, COOPER STREET, MANCHESTER.

MINING, SLATE QUARRYING, INSURANCE, and GENERAL STOCK and SHAREDEALER.

A monthly investment Circular on application.

Sharedealing in this office is limited to special mines, and companies whose pretensions

Sharedealing in this office is limited to special mines, and companies whose pretentions have been personally investigated, and to the dividend-paying mines ordinarily dealt with on the Loudon market, and for the latter purpose arrangements have been made for the earliest information from the great mining districts. There can be little doubt that in dealing with well-established, dividend-paying mines, investors, without any greater risk than accrues from purchase of railway or house property, receive a much larger regular profit than from any other species of investment, free from all trouble, and paid in the most convenient form for those who have limited incomes—viz., every two or three months; while those who enter into new undertakings, such as progressive mines, have the knowledge than tothing which is not bone Aide, and has stood the test of thorough examination, is submitted to them. It cannot, of course, be expected that where the profits are so enormous that these latter investments should be entirely free from risk. All that can be done is to ascertain the respectability of the management, and the value of the prospects. This done, no speculations are likely to be so valuable as those in mining operations; it being no uncommon occurrence for shares to rise in value 200 and 300 per cent. In a few months.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE,
AND MINING OFFICES.
MESSES. T. FULLER AND CO., 26, CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON,
TRANSACT BUSINESS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION of SHARES IN BANKS, RAILWAYS, CANALS, INSURANCE, MINES, and GOVERNMENT STOCK. Dividends
received, calls paid, and every class of Stock Exchange business effected.
There being a considerable amount of money locked up in shares not prominently before the public, and consequently difficult of saie, Messer. T. Fuller and Co. invite
the bolders of such stock to communicate with them, having channels for the disposal
of aware description of shares.

public, and consequents ers of such stock to com

the holders of such stock to communicate with them, and only of every description of shares.

FOR SPECIAL SALE: — Shares in an established company (limited), the property freehold; and in several mines which pay regular dividends of 12½ to 20 per cent.

Messrs. FULLER and Co. having had upwards of 20 years' experience in the mining market, prompt them to point out shares in certain progressive mines as prizes for the year 1863.

Telegraphic messages promptly attended to.

Commission, 1½ per cent.

Bankers: Metropolitan and Provincial.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in the Cause of King

v. Ambler and Others, dated the 17th day of November last, BY PUBLIC
AUCTION, at the Registrar's Office, Trure, on Wednesday, the 16th day of April inst.,
at Twelve o'clock at noon.

10 (1024ths) SHARES of the defendant Cornelius Ambler.

3 (1024ths) SHARES of the defendant John P. Edwards; and
10 (1024ths) SHARES of the defendant James Venning.

Of and in the said MINE.

For R. W. Childs, Plaintiff's Solicitor,
25, Coleman-street, London.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, April 2, 1863.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Standaries of Cornwall.

In the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEAL HENRY MINING COMPANY.—All CREDITORS or CLAIMANTS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY who have not received notice from the Registrar of the said Court that their claims have been siready admitted, are hereby REQUIRED to COME IN and PROVE THEIK SEVERAL DEBTS or CLAIMS at the Registrar's office, Truro, on or before the 10th day of April next, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such proof. And for the purpose of such proof they are either to attend in person, or by their solicitors or competent agents, or (unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's summons) they are to send affidavits of their several debts or claims to the Registrar of the Court, or before any Court, judge, justice, or any commissioner of one of the superior Courts lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations.

WM. MICHELL, Registrar of the above-named Court, Dated the 19th day of March, 1863.

Truro, Cornwall.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEAL NELSON MINING COMPANY.—All CREDITORS of CLAIMANTS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY who have not received notice from the Registrar of the said Court that their claims have been sirredly admitted, are hereby REQUIRED COMPANY who have not received notice from the Registrar's office, Truro, on or before the 16th day of April, 1863, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such proof. And for the purpose of such proof they are either to attend in person, or by their solicitors or competent agents, or (unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's summons), they are to send affidavits of their several debts or claims to the Registrar of the Court at Truro, such affidavits being sworn either before some commissioner of the said Court, or before any Court, judge, justice, or any commissioner of one of the superior Courts lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations.

WM. MICHELL, Registrar of the above-named Court, Dated this 28th day of March, 1863.

Truro, Cornwall.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the BUDNICK CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—All CREDITORS or CLAIMANTS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY who have not received notice from the Official Liquidator in the above matter that their claims have been already admitted, are hereby REQUIRED to COME IN and PROVE THEIR SEVERAL DEBTS or CLAIMS at the Registrar's office, Truro, on or before the 28d day of April, 1863, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such proof. And for the purpose of such proof they are either to attend in person, or by their solicitors or competent agents, or (unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's summons, or by the Official Liquidator's notice) they are to send affidavits of their several debts or claims to the Registrar of the Court at Truro, such affidavits a being sworm either before some commissioner of the said Court, or before any Court, judge, justice, or any commissioner of one of the superior Courts lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations.

WM. MICHELL. Registrar of the above-named Court.

WM. MICHELL, Registrar of the above-named Court,
Dated Truro, this 31st day of March, 1863. Truro, Cornwail.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

In the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST TOLYADDEN MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on this 31st day of March, 1863, presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries by George Collins, a contributory of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the Registrar's office at Truro, on Tuesday, the 18th day of April next, at Twelve oclock at noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' sotice to the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to the secretary of the Vice-Warden, P. P. Smith, Esq., Truro, Cornwall.

Every such contributory or creditor is satisfied to a copy of the petition and affidavits verifying the same, from the petitioner or his solicitors, within twenty-four hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing in opposition to the said petition must be filed at the Registrar's office, Truro, on or before Saturday, the 11th of April next, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, of Truro (Solicitors for the Petitioner).

(Solicitors for the Petitioner).

GREGORY AND CO., 1, Bedford-row, London
(Agents of the said Solicitors). Dated Truro, March 31, 1863.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

N the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the

N the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEAL ANNA MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of this Court, BY FUBLIC AUCTION, at WHEAL ANNA MINE, in he parish of Perranzabuloe, on Treeday, the 14th day of April inst., at Twelve officek to noon, either together or in lots, ALL the INTEREST of the said company of and in he said WHEAL ANNA MINE, and the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHERE EFFECTS, viz.:—

ONE 10½ in. cylinder HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE, with BOILER about tons, plunger lift and baiance bob, 30 fms. 7 in. pumps, matching piece, 19 ft. 7 in. ump, 2 whims, about 50 fms. whim chain, 4 whim and 4 winze kibbles, 71 fms. launers, new and old timber, about 1800 ft. of covering wood plant, about 750 ft. of dressing-tors, wheelbarrows, jigging machine and 3 hutches, powder, smith' forge, beliews, neily, ivice, screwing stock, new and old iron, a quantity of hoop iron, chains, 2 cisterns, cales, beam and stand, carpenters' bench, account-house furniture, and other miscellaseous effects in general use in mines.

pected at any time prior to the sale, on application S. T. G. DOWNING, Solicitor, Redratts, JOSEPH ROBERTS, Truro, his agent.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

N the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the N the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1852, and of the WHEAL ANNA MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that AL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or beformonday, the 13th day of April inst., to SEND IN THEIR NAMES and ADDRESSE and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the sai company, to William Michell, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court, at Trure.

W. M. MICHELL,
Dated April 1, 1863.

Registrar of the above-named Court. CREDITORS Monday

In Chancery.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR WOOD AT CHAMBERS IN the MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 and 1849, and the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP AMENDMENT ACT, 1867, and the BULLER AND BERTHA MINE COMPANY. - Upon the application of the Official Manager of the above-named company, and upon reading the London Gazette of the 6th and 10th days of March, 1863, the Times newspaper of the 5th and 11th days of March, 1863, and the Mining Journal of the 7th day papers of the 6th and 9th days of March, 1863, and the Mining Journal of the 7th day Fines newspaper of the 5th and 11th days of March, 1805, the storting at the papers of the 4th and 5th days of March, 1863, and the Ministry Journal of the 7th day of March, 1863, and the affidavit of the said Official Manager, aworn on the 17th day of March, 1863, and the affidavit of Exhibits respectively marked A. B., and C, therein referred to, and the affidavit of William Bishop, sworn the 19th day of March, 1863, and the Exhibits respectively marked A. and B, therein referred to, and now on the file of receedings in this matter, it is peremptorily ordered that a OALL of ONE POUND SEVEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER SHARE be made on all the contributories of this company; and it is peremptorily ordered that each of such contributories do, on or before the 14th day of April, 1863, pay to Edmand Pullein, the Official Manager of the said company, at his office, No. 3, Bank-buildings, in the City of London, the balance (if any) which will be due from him atter debiting his account in the company, books with such call.

EDMUND PULLEIN, 3, Bank-buildings, City, Official Manager, OLIVERSON, LAVIE, AND PEACHEY, 8, Frederick's-place, Olid Jewry, Solictors.;

Friday, the 20th day of March, 1863.

Friday, the 20th day of March, 1863.

TO MINING AGENTS, LIMITED COMPANIES AND OTHERS.—MINES and FREEHOLD LAND, abounding with ANTIMONY, COPPER, and OTHER ORES, situate at PORT ISAAC, on the north coast of CORN-WALL, ten miles from Bodmin, and six from Wadebridge. An AUCTION for SALE of the FEE of the above in different lots will be held at the Golden Lion, Port Isaac, on Thursday, the 21st day of May next, at Four oficek in the afternoon. The rent paid by the tenants will give a fair interest to the purchaser.—For fall particulars see handbills, and apply to Mr. W. Roose, jun., Port Isaac, Cornwall or to Messrs. Forp, solicitors, Exeter.—Dated March 25, 1863.

LATE QUARRY FOR SALE.—A considerable tract of land on the south side of the NANTLE VALLEY, near CARNARYON, held on lease for a long term upon all quarries, have been opened by a company who, having exhausted their capital, are willing to sell. The make of slates is about £1200 a year, and it is estimated that £4000 more may have to be expended to make the quarry now at work remunerative.—For particulars, apply to Mr. T. TREREL, solicitor, Guildhall, London.

CARNARVONSHIRE, NORTH WALES.

EXTENSIVE and HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE COPPER MINE FOR SALE, including all the VALUABLE PLANT, MACHINERY, BUILDINGS, TRAMWAYS, INCLINES, &c.

MR. W. DEW WILL SELL, BY AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private contract, in which case due notice will be given), at the British Hotel, Bangor, on Wednesday, the 15th day of April, 1863, at Three o'clock in

British Hotel, Bangor, on Wedneaday, the 18th day of April, 1865, at Three o'clock in the afternoon.—
All that VALUBLE and far-famed COPPER MINE, worked by a company called the CWMDYLE COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), situate on the northeast side of the great Snowdon, now in full operation, together with the costly MACHINERY, CRUSHERS, STAMPS, WATER WHEEL, WAGONS, TRAMWAYS, INCLINES, DRESSING HOUSES, ENGINE SHED, BARRACKS, SMITHS' and CARPENTERS' SHOP, MINERS' COTTAGES, as well as ALL INTEREST in the LEASE, which gives exclusive right of searching and digging for all other minerals in this acknowledged rich and productive district, comprising an area of 2000 acres, or thereabouts, the whole of which is thickly interspersed with veins of quartz, nearly the same nature and colour as that found in the Merionethshire gold mining districts.

The mine has been worked to advantage for the list five years by a company of limited capital, during which, with comparative few hands, upwards of £8000 worth of copper has been sent into market.

The present lodes are of great size, and exceedingly rich; and from reports made by eminent mining engineers and practical miners, a further yet moderate outlay of capital is all that is necessary to render this mine one of the largest and most profitable in the Principality.

The mine is held under a lease from Sir Richard Williams Buikeley, Bart., M.P., or a term of 35 years unexpired, at a royalty of 1-16th.

The whole of the works and machinery are in the most complete and efficient states, full particulars of which, giving astisfactory reasons why the present company are partial with it, may be had of the secretary, Mr. R. Strwam; at the Mining Journal office, \$6, Flect-atreet, London, E.C.; and of Mr. Dew. auctioneer, Bangor.

The agent, Mr. Owen Owens, residing at Pen Pass, near Lianberts, will show intending purchassers over the mine, and furnish them with every further information that they may require respecting the same.

The directors refrain from publishing, as is usuall

GREAT LAXEY MINING COMPANY, ISLE OF MAN.

MR. RABY WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at his Auction Mart,
Drumgold-street, Douglas, on Thursday, the 16th April next, a NUMBER of
SHARES in the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY, the property of the late John Colton
Tupper. By order of John Robert Oliver and W. Berey, trustees of the said estate.

The Auction to commence at Twelve o'clock.

A. W. ADAMSON } Advocates.

TON MAWR ESTATE, AND MINERALS UNDER WAINLLWYD, NEAR NEATH, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

MR. ROBERT EVANS, of Bridgend, near Neath, Auctioneer, begs to announce that he has been instructed to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in two lots, at the Castle Hotel, Neath, on Wednesday, the 22d day of April, 1863, at

two lots, at the Castle Hotel, Neath, on Wednesday, the 22d day of April, 1863, at Three oclock,—
A VALUABLE FREEHOLD LANDED and MINERAL PROPERTY, comprising a FARM HOUSE, FIFTEEN COLLIERS' COTTAGES, shop, store, and school-room, and about ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES of PASTURE and WOODLAND, together with the MINES of COAL, now being worked, IRONSTONE, and OTHER MINERALS underlying the same, known as the TON MAWR ESTATE.

And also the MINES of COAL, IRONSTONE, and OTHER MINERALS, under a neighbouring property, known as WAINLLWYD, containing about 78 acres, the whole being let to respectable tenants, at rents and royalties exceeding at present £500 per annum, and capable of considerable increase.

And also a POLICY of INSURANCE for THREE THOUSAND POUNDS, effected in April, 1868, in the London Life Assurance Association, upon the life of a gentleman aged 52 years.

Mr. EDMUND STRANGE PARSONS, of Neath, and of the Ton Mawr Colliery, will show the property, and particulars and conditions of sale, with plans annexed, may be had of Messrs. Green and Allin, solicitors, 10, Angel-court, Bank, London; of DAVID RANDALL, ESQ., solicitor, Neath; of Mr. EDMUND STRANGE PARSONS, Neath; of the Auctioner; and at the principal inns in the neighbourhood.

DEVON—ABBOTSKERSWELL AND BUCKFASTLEIGH, &c.

DEVON—ABBOTSKERSWELL AND BUCKFASTLEIGH, &c.
VALUABLE OCHRE and UMBER WORKS, good FAMILY RESIDENCE, with
FLEASANT GROUNDS, also MINING PROPERTY, and OTHER LANDS.

VALUABLE OCHRE and UMBER WORKS, good FAMILY RESIDENCE, with PLEASANT GROUNDS, also MINING PROPERTY, and OTHER LANDS.

MR. WM. WILLS WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Friday, the 24th day of April next, at the Haif Moon Hotel, Exeter, at Haif-past Three o'clock (unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given), in the following or such other lots as may be determined on. Lot I.—All that property known as the ALLER OCHRE WORKS, situate in the parish of ABBOTSKERSWELL, consisting of about 8 acres of FREHOLD LAND, on which is a large deposit of POTTERY CLAY, and of BRICK and TILE EARTH; also, pitz, para, drying abeds, water-wheels, and edge runners, and pumps for draining the just, which are also adapted for draining the adjoining fields, when required for clay. The above premises are about two miles from the convenient and increasing market town of Newton Abbot, where water carriage can be secured, and about a mile from two railway stations; an exceedingly eligible situation for carrying on an extensive business. There is a good FAMILY HOUSE, with lawn and garden, pleasantly situated and well sheltered, containing twelve rooms, with coach-house and stables, and a bountiful supply of excellent water. The house is planted out from the business part of the premises, on which there is a good cottage for a foreman.

With the above lot will also be sold a VALUABLE UMBER LICENSE, and certain OCHRE RIGHTS in OTHER LANDS.

All the materials, not fixed, as well as the stock, can be taken at a valuation, if the purchaser wishes.

Lot 2.—All these FREEHOLD LANDS situate in the parish of BUCKFASTLEIGH, called the RETREAT, or DODD'S GROUND, comprising asmall COTTAGE, and rather more than 10 acres of ORCHARD, PASTURE, and WODLAND, with magnificent trees thereon.

On this property very promising lodes of copper have recently been discovered, and in

rees thereon.

On this property very promising lodes of copper have recently been discovered, and in
the run and immediate vicinity of the celebrated Emma Brook and East Brook wood Miss.

This lot will be sold subject to a mining agreement, but with the benefit of the des

reserved.

Lor 5.—A VALUABLE COPPICE, called HILLA COPPICE, containing about 10 acres, also in the parish of BUCKFASTLEIGH, the coppice being about nine years growth. There are strong indications of a copper lode on this land, and it is in the mist of a mining district.

The Abbotakerswell property can be seen by application on the premises, and its Buckfastleigh property by application to Mr. Bulky, at Birchett's Lodge, near Buchastleigh; and further particulars may be obtained from the auctioneer, High-street, Exeter; or from Mr. W. BUCKINGHAM, solicitor, Exeter.

Exeter; March 17, 1863.

UPSET PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

UPSET PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

MALLEABLE IRONWORKS AND FORGES, AND OTHER SUBJECTS, NEAR ARRDRE.—There will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, within the Faculty Hall Sale Room, Glasgow, upon Wednesday, the 15th day of April 1863, at Two o'clock afternoon (unless previously disposed of by private bargain).—

1.—The GARTNESS MALLEABLE IRONWORKS and GARTNESS and MOFFAT FORGES, situated in the vicinity of the town of Airdrie, and about twelve miles distast from Glasgow, with about 20 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation.

The Ironworks, when in operation, turned out from 160 to 180 tons of malleable insweekly.

The forges are situated in the Immediate vicinity of the fronworks, are in good working condition, and capable of making shafts of 10 to 12 tons weight and under. The locality in which these works are situated is very favorable for obtaining subles of iron and coal on the best terms, and a permanent railway communication may be secured on moderate terms.

be secured on moderate terms.

Upset price 'now reduced to £3000.

2.—STEADING of GROUND at Rawyards, near Airdrie, with the WORKMEN'S HOUSES erected thereon. Feu duty, £11 8s. 3d. per annum.
Upset price now reduced to £200.

3.—STEADING of GROUND in Johnstone-street, Airdrie, with the WORKMEN'S HOUSES thereon. Feu duty, £3 9s. 10d. per annum.
Upset price now reduced to £125.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. M'CLELLAND, Sox, and Smith, accountable, 163, St. Vincent-street; Mr. WILLIAM FERRIE, manager, Calderbank Ironworks; Maisons and Ambisson, writers, 40, St. Vincent-place; or to Barnattees and Kidewood, writers, 151, West George-street, in whose hands are the title deeds and article of roup.—Glasgow, March, 1863.

TO CAPITALISTS.

TO CAPITALISTS.

CLEVELAND BLAST FURNACES.—The ADVERTISES
DESIRES the CO-OPERATION of a FEW GENTLEMEN to JOIN in the
ERECTION of FURNACES on a most ELIGIBLE FREEHOLD ESTATE, commanding 16 ft. of the valuable CLEVELAND BANDS of IRONSTONE. Arrangments have been made for the purchase, by which the stone stands at the minimum of
3d. per ton only, and with practical gentlemen and one-half the requisite capital.
The furnace being on the top of the stone itself, abundant water and size deposit ground
on the estate, coke, coal, and limestone at the minimum rate of the district, the Yorkshire and Cleveland Raliway, and a station in front of the pig beds, &c., present &co
mander of the production not to be excelled.—Address, "H. C.," Minimodical
NAL office, 26, Fiest-street, London, E.C.

DINAS FIRE-BRICKS,-Messes. FREDERICKS AND JENNER beg to offer these well-known bricks, either at their Dimas Bridgs of Kidwelly Works, and can safely recommend them as EQUAL, if not SUPERIOR, is ANY PIRE-BRICKS MANUFACTURED, having the highest testimonials from the largest copper smelters and consumers in the world.—Full particulars, with testimonials, prices, &c., can be had on application to their agent, Mr. George Young, Bries Ferry, South Wales; the Pinnas Bridge Brick Works, Glyn Meath; Kidwelly Brid Works, Kidwelly; or Messrs. Eastwood, Belvidere-road, London.

FOR SALE, a TIMBER, RAILWAY KEY and TREE-NAILS ESTABLISH MENT, about 60 miles from London, adjoining a canal, and a miles from a ratiway station, attend with suitable machinery, the whole in good or ition, and now doing a profitable trade. Not more than £3000 would be required purchase the plant, machinery, goodwill, &c., : a portion might be allowed to rem on mortgage. Some large contracts for keys, tree-nails, ferrules, and wagon sessificate now being executed. Satisfactory reasons will be given by the present propris are now being executed. Satisfactory reasons will be given by the preser for leaving.—Apply by letter, prepaid, to "Box 30," Post-office, Northampt

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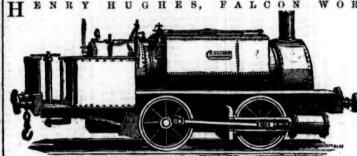
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| 6908 Sortin Treskerby (copper), St. Agnes 1 9 0. 35, 34, 376 0 4 6. 0 1 6 - Feb. 1865 6400 Par Consols (cop.), St. Biasey [E.E.] 1 2 6. 35 19 0. 0 2 6 - Mar. 1865 300 Pary Mines (copper), Anglessy [L.], 50 0 0. 57 10 0., 10 0 0 2 6 - Mar. 1865 300 Pary Mines (copper), Anglessy [L.], 50 0 0. 57 10 0., 10 0 0 - Jan. 1865 301 Pary Mines (copper), Anglessy [L.], 50 0 0. 57 10 0., 10 0 0 - Jan. 1865 302 Pary Mines (copper), Anglessy [L.], 50 0 0. 57 10 0., 10 0 0 0 - Jan. 1865 303 Pary Mines (copper), Anglessy [L.], 50 0 0. 50 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 39 948 Carnyorth (tin), St. Just 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | Mar, 11 Fully p Nov. 14 Aug. 11 Sept. 11 Sept. 11 Jan. 11 Sept. 12 Jan. 14 Sept. 12 Sept. 13 Sept. 13 Sept. 14 Sept. 16 Sept. 16 Sept. 16 Sept. 17 Sept. 17 Sept. 18 Se |
| 1024 West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.] * 5 0 0 . 34 | 3 | Aug. 11 Mar. 15 Feb. 11 Feb. 12 Sept. 16 May, 18 Sept. 16 Mar. 18 Sept. 16 Sept. 16 Sept. 16 Sept. 16 Sept. 16 Sept. 16 Aug. 18 Nov. 18 Sept. 18 Aug. 18 Sept. 18 Aug. 18 Aug. 18 Sept. 18 Aug. 18 Sept. 18 Aug. 18 Sept. 18 Sept. 18 Aug. 18 Sept. 18 Aug. 18 Sept. 18 Aug. 18 Sept. 18 Sept. 18 Aug. 18 Sept. 18 Sept. 18 Aug. 18 Sept. 18 Se |
| 1024 West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.] * 5 0 0 . 34 | 100 | Sept. 11 Fully p Jaly, 11 Jan. 11 Sept. 12 Sept. 12 Sept. 12 Sept. 13 Sept. 13 Sept. 13 Sept. 14 Sept. 14 Sept. 14 Sept. 16 Sept. |
| 1024 West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.] * 5 0 0 . 34 | 2000 Crowthis (in) 200 | 8 Feb. ii 8 Feb. ii May, ii 18s. Feb. ii 19s. Feb. ii Dec. ii Dec. ii Dec. ii Jan. ii Jan. ii Aug. ii Aug. ii Aug. ii Nov. ii Sept. ii Oct. ii Jan. ii Oct. ii Jan. ii Oct. ii Jan. ii Oct. ii Jan. ii Sept. ii Jan. ii Oct. ii Oct. ii Jan. ii Oct. ii Jan. ii Oct. ii Oct. ii Oct. ii Jan. ii Oct. ii Oct. ii Jan. ii Oct. |
| 1024 West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.] * 5 0 0 . 34 | 2 | 18s. Feb. 11 4 Feb. 12 |
| 1024 West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.] * 5 0 0 . 34 | 3 4866 Devon Wheal Buller (copper) 4 10 0 . — | July, 11 Dec. 14 Dec. 14 Dec. 14 Dec. 14 Jan. 11 Jan. 18 Jan. 18 Jan. 18 Jan. 18 Jan. 18 Jan. 19 Jan. |
| 286 West Damsel (copper), Gwennap 38 10 0 | 3 4866 Devon Wheal Buller (copper) 4 10 0 . — | . Oct. 11 . Dec. 11 . Jan. 12 . Jan. 13 . Jan. 13 . Mar. 13 . Mar. 13 . Sept. 11 . Sept. 11 . Aug. 13 . May, 13 . Nov. 14 . Nov. 15 . Feb. 15 . Jan. 12 . Sept. 14 . Sept. 16 . Feb. 17 . Jan. 18 . Sept. 17 . Sept. 17 . Jan. 18 |
| 1000 Wheal Basset and Grylis (tin) | 1000 Durio (tin), Lolant | Jan. 11 Mar. 19 Nov. 39 Jan. 19 Sept. 19 Sept. 19 Aug. 19 Oct. 19 May, 10 May, 10 May, 10 Nov. 10 Feb. 10 Nov. 10 Feb. 10 Jan. 10 Sept. 10 Sept. 10 Jan. 10 Sept. 10 Jan. 1 |
| ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ## | 2 | Sopt. 18 Sop |
| MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE. 700 Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merloneth . 1 10 0 | 6000 East Damsel (cop.), Gwennap 1 11 0 . | Oct. 18 May, 18 May, 18 May, 19 Mar, 19 Aug. 19 Nov. 11 Nov. 18 Nov. 18 Jan. 19 Jan. 1 |
| MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE. 700 Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merloneth . 1 10 0 | 6000 East Damsel (cop.), Gwennap 1 11 0 . | Mar, II |
| 700 Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth. 1 10 0., — | 2008 E. Falmouth (ald.), Kenwyn 4 0 6. — Mar. 1863 6000 E. Gerneville (copp.), Camborne 1 12 0. 53s2½ 2% .Feb. 1863 6000 E. Gerneville (copp.), Camborne 1 12 0. — 34n. 1863 6145 East Jane (sil4d.), Cardinham 1 13 0 . — 34n. 1863 6000 E. Gunnis Lake &B. Bedf. (cp.) 7 1 0. — 34n. 1863 6000 E. Mar. 1863 6000 Tolcarne (cop), Camborne. 0 7 0. — 6000 E. Mar. 1863 6000 Tolcarne (cop), Camborne. 1 8 0. — 6000 Tolcarn | Feb. 18 Jan. 18 Dec. 18 Jan. 18 Aug. 18 Aug. 18 July, 18 Sept. 18 Jan. 18 Jan. 18 Jan. 18 Dec. 18 |
| 2456 Condurrow(cop.,tin), Camborne | 10 | Sopt. 18 - Feb. 19 - Oet. 18 - Jan. 18 - Jan. 10 - Dec. 18 - Jan. 10 - Dec. 18 |
| Solid Relly Bray (lead, copper), Callington 4 15 6 | 100 | Sopt. 18 - Feb. 19 - Oet. 18 - Jan. 18 - Jan. 10 - Dec. 18 - Jan. 10 - Dec. 18 |
| 20000 Mining Co, of Ireland (cop., lead, coal) 7 0 0. 1995. 1975. 14 7 11. 0 7 0 -Dec. 1861 6000 New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. (tin). 1 6 6 | 1 2048 East Wheal Fortune (lin) | Jan. 18Sept. 18Jan. 10Dec. 18Jan. 18Oct. 18 |
| 470 Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down. 50 0 0 | 1 1024 Garlidan Unid. (tin), Mendron 13 6 3 | Jan. 18 |
| 10'4 Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron 12 13 10 17 15 1/2 16 1/2 8 15 0 1 0 0 3 -3 an. 1861 60 West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire. 50 0 0 14 10 0 3 0 0 -3 an. 1861 286 Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]. 5 0 0 61 58 60 29 0 0 3 0 0 -3 an. 1861 128 Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon 50 0 0 80 2400 10 0 5 0 0 -2 b 1861 1024 Wheal Hearle (tin). 81, 1914 | 1 1024 Garlidan Unid. (tin), Mendron 13 6 3 | |
| | 1 4000 Gawton (copper), Tavistock. 1 17 0. %. % 94 Oct. 1882 3000 West Alfred (copper) [L. £3] 1 0 0 1 1024 Galliffowlier (id.), Hojywell. 0 2 6 June, 1861 20000 West Boarm [L. £1] 0 15 0 1 4000 Gawton (copper) [C. £3] 1 0 0 1 1024 Galliffowlier (id.), Hojywell. 0 2 6 1 2 0000 West Boarm [L. £1] 1 0 0 1 2 0000 West Boarm [L. £1] 1 0 0 1 2 0000 West Boarm [L. £2] 2 0000 West Boarm [L. £3] | Oet. III |
| | 1 6000 Gen. Min. Co. for Irel. (cop.) 4 0 0 | . Nov. III . Dec. III . Feb. III |
| 49 17 6 9 0 0 Oct 1981 | 2 8992 Goginan (silvid.) [1900.£12½, 2992.£1] | . Oct. III . Fully part. . Dec. III . Ang. III |
| FOREIGN MINES. | 4096 Great Caradon (cop.), St. Ive. 2 0 0. 2 2 .Dec. 1882 6000 Great Laxey (lead) [L. £4] . — | Pet 1 |
| 300 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 27 30000 Great North Tolgus [L. £1] 0 12 0 | . Fab. III |
| 18000 East Indian Coat, Calcutta [L.] 10 0 0 7½ per cent Yearly. 10000 English and Australian [S.E.] 5 0 0 1 7 6 2 6 -Feb. 1802 25000 Fortuna (tead), Spain [L.] [S.E.] 2 0 0 5½ 5½ 5% 0 5 10 3 4 -Mar. 1863 | | Oot. II Feb. II Feb. II |
| 25000 Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia (S. E.) 20 0 0 | 25 2919 Gartyn (cop., tin), St. Ertn. 1 18 11 | . Mar. 18 . Mar. 18 . Oct. 18 |
| 11000 St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]. 15 0 0 55 55 57 54 15 0 4 0 0—Dec. 1862 42174 Unit. Mexican(sll.), Mexico [S.E.] Av. 28 5 0 614 6 614 2 1 6 0 5 0—Oct. 1862 | 19 1000 Haye Valley (tin), Callington) 0 4 0 | Mar. 18 |
| FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE. | 6000 Keswick (lead), Portinscale . 5 6 6 | 30aPob. 1 |
| 10000 Alten and Quænangen Uni. (cop.) [L.£5] 4 10 0 — 4 5 0 0 15 0—Nov. 1851 10000 Gt. Barrier Land, Min., &c., N.Ze. [L.£5] 4 10 0 — 15 per cent. —May, 1851 10000 Pontgiband (sillead), France [S.E.] 20 0 0 — 2 3 1 0 0 1 0 0—June, 1851 | 1019 Leads & St. Aubyn (tin. con.) 17 0 to FCO. 1002 cono Wheel Falmouth & Sperries. 3 10 U.s | 5X Man |
| NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES. Bhares. Paid. Last Pr. Bus. done. Last Call 2000 Australian (concer). South Australia [S. E.] 77 6 11. 25. Sections. | 6000 Lower Tailores (L. 22%) 1 0 0 1034 Wheat Emily Instruct (cop.) 5 0 0 1034 Wheat Emily Instruct (cop.) 6 0 1034 Wheat Emily Instruct (cop.) 7 0 | On. Mar. |
| 90000 Bearle (tin) [L. £1] 0100 00t. 186 75000 Bon Accord, Nouth Australia (copper) [L. £1] [S.E.] 1 0 0 36 36 36 36 1860 Cape Copper Mining Company [L. £10] 2 10 0 276 278 3 % Jan. 1865 | 32 3475 Michell (lead), Flint | 13s,Jan. |
| 17000 Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid] | 180 2000 Merryfield (lead) [L.] | Fob. II. Sept. II. Dec. II |
| Shares. Misses. Misses. Paid. Last Pr Bus. done. Last Coll | 29 2400 Nant-y-Iago (ld.), Merioneth 3 12 6 | 3 Feb. |
| 20000 East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L.£5] 1 7 6 | 59 6514 New E. Wh. Russell, Tavistock 0 6 0 12s Oct. 1862 1022 Wh. Tremayne(tin), Gwinear 13 2 6 — | Oot. |
| \$6000 Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.] . 1 10 0 | 55 1022 New Wendron (un) 7 0 7 0 7 1 1862 4500 Wheal Viow 1862 4500 Wheal Viow 1862 1024 Why yyvyan (cop.), Constanting 7 0 0 | |
| \$0000 Lagunaso (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.] 1 0 0 | d. 2500 N.Wh. Yaddon(tin), Marasion 1 8 0 | May, in Dec. in Mar. in |
| 60000 New Granada (cold), South America [S.E.] 1 0 0 | d. 4000 North Cornwall (Endellion) | on Fully |
| 15000 Nova Scotts (laste and gold) [L. £2] | 62 1000 North Frances, (cop.) [8.E.]. 13 16 0 | 61 :: |
| 2000 New Burra (Australia) | *.* Those mines with [S.E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been income Limited Liability. | rperated will |
| 16000 Vascouver (coal) [L. £10] | information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet rendy attention | tions or core, , we appeal so on. |
| 24625 Wheal Jamaics (copper) 1 0 0 - Fully paid 50000 Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.] 1 0 0 - Fully paid Fully paid 5000 Yudanaqutana (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.] 2 0 0 4 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | d. d. London : Printed by Richard Mindelston, and published by Henny English (the proprietors), at their office, No. 26, Flery Street, E.4 | ., where all |
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